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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1870. NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE REWARDS OF INFORMERS.

A Change in the Law Recommended—Fixed Salaries for Revenue Officers—Redistribution of National Bank Circulation—Publication of General Laws in Newspapers—The Enforcement Bill Passed by the House—Salaries of United States Judges to be Increased—Rights of Colored Persons in Public Conveyances—Important Change by Judge Humphreys, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

Rewards of Informers.

Secretary Boutwell will to-morrow send a letter to the House giving his views on the question of allowing moieties or shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures or recoveries to customs and revenue officers. He takes strong grounds in favor of breaking up the whole system, and brings forward many facts to show how the present policy operates. He says that in a majority of cases the informer is an officer of the revenue, and in most instances where the fact is otherwise the revenue officers are notoriously rewarded for their services by the informer. He thinks they also make this reward a condition without which their active assistance will not be rendered. He thinks that it would be far better in every way, both for the public and the service, to give all officers liberal salaries, and prohibit them from receiving any share of fines and penalties. A minute figures from which it appears that in the last fiscal year the whole compensation of the Collector of New York was $24,689; Surveyor, $ 6,314; Collector of Boston, $8,027; Naval officer, $6,667; Surveyor, $6,125; Collector of San Francisco, $11,871; New Orleans, $8,665; Portland, $9,351. He recommends a bill giving the collectors $4 1-8 to collectors, New York, $15,000; San Francisco, $12,00 ; Boston and New Orleans, $8,000 each; Philadelphia, Portland and Baltimore, $6,000 each. Surveyors—New York and San Francisco, $8,000 each; Boston and New Orleans, $6,000 each; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5,000 each. Naval Officers—Boston and New Orleans, $6,000 each, &c.

Publication of the Laws.

The Senate in consideration of the general appropriation, added an amendment, which will make a change relative to the publication of the laws. At present the Clerk of the House selects two newspapers in each State in which all laws are printed at the public expense, the owners of those papers choosing their own time when the publication shall be made. Mr. Anthony made a strong effort to have the whole matter set aside, as wasteful and useless expenditure of from $75,000 to $100,000 annually. Trumbull and Sherman successfully seconded his effort, but all they were able to secure was a clause providing that hereafter no laws or treaties shall be published, except those of a general nature and public interest, selection to be made by the Secretary of State and printed in each paper without delay.

The $95,000,000 Bill.

The Banking Committee further considered Mr. Sherman's ninety-five million bill, which has been made the special order in the House for next Wednesday. The only important amendment they made was one in the section relative to redistribution of twenty-five millions of national bank circulation. The time is now fixed it, all banks with over one million circulation are to give up all they have above that figure, while the remainder of the twenty-five millions is to be made up by *pro rata* withdrawal from banks with over three hundred thousand circulation in States with an excess of circulation. This of course will not affect any banks at present in existence. Another amendment prohibits the proposed free gold banks from redeeming in silver.

The Enforcement Bill

Was adopted in the Senate in the Conference Committee just as it passed the Senate, and will be sent to the President to-morrow for his signature. The debate lasted two hours and a half, and was on the whole interesting. The Democrats, of course, were very hesitating into a great rage over the matter. Beck, in the course of his speech, said he would be pleased to learn the Georgia bill was signed now to prove that the President is not only willing but anxious to take military possession of the State, and will do so as soon as the bill can be sent present. The bill was passed by a strict party vote, the Republicans recording 157 names and the Democrats 58.

The Reports of the Committee on Manufactures.

The question at issue between the tariff men and revenue reformers, so-called, as to printing the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Manufactures on Commissioner Wells's report, has been a warm one. Those who ardently indorsed the conclusions of the majority have determined to send that document alone by private subscription, and the House will have to be also taken measures to give the minority report an equally wide circulation. It is probable the House will order a new edition of the two together if demand remains to be seen.

The National Disgrace

Of an underpaid Judiciary, received some attention in the Senate this afternoon, and a proposition was carried fixing the salary of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at $10,000, Associate Justices $8,000, Circuit Judges $7,500, Chancellors of Courts of Claims $6,500, Associate Justices $5,000, Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Assistant Justices and all District Judges of the United States $5,000.

Rights of Colored Passengers.

Mr. Humphreys, the new Judge of the Supreme Court of the District here, to-day made a charge to the jury in the case of the rights of colored passengers on public conveyances. Douglass and his brother, colored men employed in the government printing office, were ejected from a car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The defense is that Douglass and his brother, at the time in question, entered a closed car and took two seats which were then already engaged and paid for; that the accused had informed them that such was the case, and requested them to vacate, and they refusing to leave, force was used in ejecting them from the car. Judge Humphreys, in charging the jury, remarked that the was an important case to the travelling public, and that although steamboats and other common carriers could not, after holding themselves out to the people, make laws and rules to violate the rights of the travelling passengers. No common carrier has power now to make any distinction as to who shall take passage with them. The jury must weigh the evidence in the case, stating that a mistake or to what extent the conductor of the car was directed was not a first class car, and also said that while no passenger has a right to bluster through a car or to attempt to thrust aside the authority of the conductor to keep order, a conductor has no right to refuse a passenger or to act hastily. Even had these seats been engaged, it was an error of the conductor to act hastily, and he should first definitely ascertain whether they had really been taken. The jury have not yet decided the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Postmaster General has made the following appointments of Postmasters in Pennsylvania:

Landis's Store, Berks county, Samuel Landis, vice J. H. Landis, resigned.

Penn Square, Montgomery county, E. Pellits, vice C. M. Turner, resigned.

Highville, Lancaster county, M. R. Shank, vice A. H. Kaufman, resigned.

Monroe Grange, Lebanon county, H. C. Phillips, vice S. Hendricks, removed.

Paradise, Lancaster county, A. L. Witmer, vice George Hoover, removed.

An office has been established at Telford, in Bucks county, and Alexander Sellers appointed Postmaster.

Also at Arlington, Wayne county, and Jas. Osborn appointed Postmaster.

CUBA.

Important Dispatches Received by Gen. Jordan.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Respectable persons, well known here, arrived yesterday on the Morro Castle from Nuevitas, bring important dispatches for General Jordan from the Cuban Government. It is said that a resolution passed the Cuban Congress condemning certain declarations made in this country by prominent Cuban officials, and which have been the theme of much comment by journals of insurgents in this country. The dispatch confirms the reports heretofore published, to the effect that the visit of De Rodas to Puerto Principe has not been attended by the good results, and that all the columns which marched from that city have returned without little glory. It is stated that the Cubans entered Puerto Principe by the breaches, taking out of it they desired. Insurgent Colonel Castillo Cerro, with a large force, is near the city. The defeat of Brigadier Quesada by the forces of Garmol near Santiago de Cuba, is confirmed. The manifesto of Arango has produced no effect among patriots of either than contempt.

The Weather Yesterday.

New York—A gale; raining; N. E; ther. 65.
Philadelphia—Cool; raining; N. E; ther. 56.
Baltimore—Cloudy; wind N. E; ther. 60.
Cleveland—Clear; cool; N. W; ther. 60.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. E; ther. 64.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; cool; N. E; ther. 66.
Louisville—Raining; wind N; ther. 66.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind S; ther. 62.
Milwaukee—Hazy; wind N. W; ther. 59.
Chicago—Hazy; wind N; ther. 60.
St. Louis—Clear; wind N. E; ther. 64.
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. W; ther. 70.
Omaha—Clear and calm; ther. 62.

Burglary in Londonville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LONDONVILLE, O., May 27, 1870.

The grocery store of Jacob Young, of this place, was robbed last night. The burglars forced the door in the rear of the building, took the contents of the money drawer, thirty or forty dollars, stole some of the goods, and destroyed others. They then attempted to enter another store, and succeeded in removing a window pane, when they became alarmed and fled. No clue as to who they are.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 27, 1870

River stationary with two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer at 4 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 27, 1870.

River stationary with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 68° at 4 P. M. W.

THE END NOT YET.

The Fenians Still Pushing Forward.

A Slight Skirmish on Trout River—The Irish Republican Army Make a Masterly Retreat—McClellan's Favorite Instrument Brought into Use—Entrenchments Thrown Up—Conflicting Reports—Death of Gen. Donnelly—Gens. McDowell and Meade on the Frontier, &c., &c.

From the Afternoon Report.

GLEASON REINFORCED.

MALONE, May 27.—General Gleason has been strongly reinforced. He has 3,000 men, and now occupies a position four miles beyond the line. He is intrenched strongly and is confident of holding his position.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

News was received that after the arrest of General O'Neil and his incarceration in Burlington prison by United States Marshal Foster, Gen. Sammel P. Spear was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and proceeded to issue his orders in the face of Marshal Foster. General Spear will either cross the border at some point heretofore not attempted or reinforce General Gleason. This statement is by authority.

THE PRIVATES DISSATISFIED.

Privates express great dissatisfaction with Gen. O'Neil. Some say he is too young to plan and too inexperienced to execute, and that he is both practically and theoretically incompetent.

AN EARLY FIGHT.

Gen. Gleason telegraphed to a friend in this city last night that he would fight before daylight this morning. The British regulars and Canadian volunteers are concentrating along Trout river. The Fenians are busily engaged in throwing up earthworks.

SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS.

MALONE, N. Y., May 27.—The situation is becoming serious. Fully twelve hundred Fenians have gone to the front, and several hundred more are reported on their way. A company of United States regulars arrived this morning to preserve order. The Fenians have quietly, and the main body have already crossed the border. A battle will probably take place to-morrow or next day. General Gleason is in command of the invading force.

PRISONERS OF THE WAR.

A dispatch from Malone says that three thousand Fenians crossed near there this morning, and took two companies of Canadians prisoners, with arms and ammunition.

FAR FROM ENDED.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—The Fenian war is far from ended. Determination and enthusiasm have taken the place of the late despondency caused by the arrest of O'Neil. Large numbers of Fenians are concentrating, and will make a simultaneous move all along the border. General Speer and the ex-Confederate Moseby are organizing the forces here for another attack near St. Armand. The blow will probably be struck to-morrow.

DEATH OF GEN. DONNELLY.

General Donnelly, of Utica, New York, died of his wounds to-day.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.

The United States Government is preserving strict neutrality with all its forces. Armed Fenians come and go from and to where they please.

MEADE AND M'DOWELL.

Generals Meade and McDowell will arrive here to-night.

FEEDING THE WARRIORS.

The only Fenians that left here this morning last night were the Burlington boys, the rest remained here and were provided with food by order of United States Marshal Foster, and the village authorities.

ENTRENCHING.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 27.—The Fenians are entrenching near Huntingdon. The Canadian volunteers, including a battery, are marching to reinforce Huntingdon. A battle is expected to take place to-day. General Gleason has two pieces of artillery.

ATTACK—STAMPEDE BACK.

TORONTO, May 27.—The Fenians near Trout river commenced an attack this morning, but were rapidly driven back across the line.

THEY COULDN'T STAND FIRE,

LATER.—The Fenians at Huntingdon and Trout river got out of the way as fast as possible after the firing commenced, leaving their wounded behind. General Gleason has come back to New York disgusted. Gen. Starr has assumed command.

U. S. TROOPS GOING FORWARD.

CONCORD, N. H. May 27.—Companies A and B of the Fifth Heavy Artillery passed through this city this morning from Fort Adams for Malone, accompanied by Col. Jacob C. Haun.

TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Information from the scene of war states that several belligerent Fenians have been seized. The Attorney General has given instruction to bring them to trial immediately.

STILL BOILING.

CHICAGO, May 27.—There is considerable excitement around the Fenian headquarters this morning. They expect to hear of a fight at Malone during the day. Another train was left for the East on the half-past eleven train.

ORDERED TO CAMP.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—Generals Spear, J. H. Gleason and Prime, with other lesser lights in the Fenian Brotherhood, have been in close consultation over the situation, and the consultation culminated in the issuing of an order by General Spear for men to go into camp two or three miles from here. One or two hundred have obeyed the order. General Spear wants the men to return to the Franklin House, as their presence there will necessarily draw a portion of the Canadian troops from Huntingdon.

WANT TO GO HOME.

Many of the men express an earnest desire to go home, and would do so if they had time and money enough to pay for transportation home, but the expense must be borne by the State government. Col. Moseby reported here yesterday and left for his borders early this morning with fifty picked men. This report, however, needs confirmation.

SINCE.

After the Fenians had pretty much all left Franklin some Canadian troops came to this side of the line and seized a piece of artillery and a large quantity of arms and amunition that had been abandoned. Marshal Foster said he made a demand for their return, and the reply was that he could only have it at the point of the bayonet.

FIRE AND RETREAT.

TORONTO, May 27.—A movement at Huntington began at five o'clock this morning. The Fenians had constructed a breast work of rails across a field at the north bank of Trout River. At half past eight the Canadian troops came up and opened fire. The Fenians fired a few shots and took to their heels, and were pursued to the boundary line, when their officers, displaying more pluck, attempted to form them into line, but it was fruitless. There was not a single casualty on the Canadian side. The loss is the Fenians is reported wounded and one killed on the field. United States troops are advancing from Malone.

VIEWS OF THE CANADIAN PAPERS.

The Canadian papers in treating on the present Fenian raid, express the following views: "In its effects upon Canada, Fenianism is a miserable pest, a cause of annoyance and expense—a nuisance which the country is forced to suffer from continually without reason—entailing loss of life in actual warfare and the disturbance of business relations. To these evils the Canadian people would submit without complaint, if they thought the Imperial Government sufficiently considerate of their position or assumed its proper responsibility. They hold that the Imperial Government errs in not making proper representations at Washington, and demanding of the United States Government that it shall take some decisive steps to prevent those recurring incursions, murder of brave men and waste of money. Canada, being a colony, is in no position to remonstrate with the United States Government." Referring to the United States they continue that Fenianism has received the countenance and support of her leading men and parties; that O'Neil and his chief confederates had been allowed to go about openly begging for contributions, and raising men with the avowed purpose of invading Canada, and public demonstrations of their objects have been permitted. President Grant's proclamation, without a sufficient force to support it, is a farce. Unfriendliness to Great Britain has steadily marked the policy of the United States government in the treatment of Fenianism.

RECRUITING ACTIVE.

BUFFALO, May 27.—Two hundred Fenians left to-night for Malone. A large portion of the recruits are from Chicago. Recruiting is actively going on and money subscribed liberally.

ARTILLERY FOR MALONE.

OSWEGO, May 27.—A company of the First Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, left here this morning for Malone.

DOUBTFUL AS TO THE REGULARS.

The regular troops are mostly Irishmen and Fenian sympathizers, and if brought to confront the Fenians, it is doubtful if they can be handled by their officers.

THE DEMAND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

A rumor from Ottowa stating that Minister Thornton has been directed by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to demand the protection of the Canada frontier by President Grant is untrue. On the contrary, the British Ministry, in behalf of his Government, is satisfied with what the President is doing to suppress the Fenian invasion, and has so expressed himself to the Government.

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

Captain Powell has asked, and the proper department indorsed the request that the appropriation of $15,000 be made to completed the exploration of the Colorado river and tributaries.

MOVEMENTS AT OGDENSBURGH.

OGDENSBURGH, May 27.—General Brannon, United States army, arrived to-day and assumed command of the regular forces. Major Hascina was dispatched to Malone with a company of men to assist Deputy Marshal Benedict in arresting the beautifully bald Captain Wheeler, with one company, is stationed at Potsdam Junction. Three companies are here, the remainder are between here and Ogdensburgh Chase. No orders have been received to put the Chase in commission. The Fenians here discredit the reported arrest of O'Neil, and state that the person arrested is only personating him as a part of the plan of action. The Fenian officer here in charge of transportation reports 600 Fenians here yesterday, and there stand to an officer in charge of transportation at Potsdam Junction a considerable sum to use in forwarding men to the front. Large supplies of provisions were forwarded from here. The Fenians are very active and confident.

ROUT OF THE FENIANS COMPLETE.

TORONTO, May 27.—Detailed accounts from Trout river all agree that the rout of the Fenians was complete. Firing had hardly commenced when they all took to their heels in wild confusion and got across the border as fast as possible. Large numbers arrived at Malone, and such as have means to get back home are getting away. A few prisoners were captured and a few are known to have been wounded.

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corner, near Pigeon Hill, but this is hardly probable, as the whole rabble are utterly demoralized and are fighting more or less among themselves.

GATHERING ON DETROIT RIVER.

A report reached here to-night of a Fenian force gathering on Detroit river. Ample preparations, however, are made in that quarter.

CANADA REINFORCED.

QUEBEC, May 27.—A frigate will reach here to-morrow with the seventy-eighth regiment from Halifax.

FORWARD AND BACK.

ST. ALBANS, May 27.—It proves that the Fenians who left here this morning only proceeded north about two miles and a half, discussed the situation, and returned here. The news of the repulse near Trout River quickly spread, and the only talk was of obtaining transportation home at the earliest moment. At four o'clock this afternoon the Fenian officers, Col. John H. Brown, of Lawrence, Mass., and Capt. Monahan, of Burlington were arrested upon warrants made over by the United States District Attorney, and in default of bail were ordered to be committed. Others will likely be arrested if they remain.

A FENIAN PRISONER TO BE HUNG.

A report is received that Thomas Murphy, from St. Albans, who was captured by the Canadians, near Cook's Corners, is to be hung to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. OFFICERS.

An enthusiastic crowd gathered at the depot this evening to witness the arrival of Generals Meade, McDowell, Hunt, Ingalls and Van Vliet.

A portion of the United States troops from Fort Warren, who have been there two or three days, left this evening for Malone, in company with three companies just arrived.

"WE'RE GOING HOME."

A large number of Fenians left for their homes to-day, still many remain, who this evening are marching about the streets in extremely joyful spirits. The citizens treat them kindly and furnish them considerable provisions.

CANADIANS GOING TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

OGDENSBURG, May 27.—Seven hundred Canadian volunteers passed down the St. Lawrence to-day on steamers, which also had on board 200 tons of ammunition, bound for the seat of hostilities. The greater part of the troops in Prescott are ordered East, and the Canadian Government is pushing every available battalion to the front.

NEW YORK STILL HOPEFUL.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Fenians here are not depressed by the accounts of the retreat of the forces under Gleason. The rumored resignation of Gleason caused general satisfaction. Enlistments go on steadily all day, and six hundred men left for the Hudson River Railroad to-night. Nearly all paid their own fare. Enthusiastic meetings were held in the Hibernia and Constitution halls, at which more than twelve hundred dollars were subscribed, and a great number of men volunteered.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1870.

SENATE.

It was ordered that the Senate adjourn from Saturday to Tuesday. The order to observe that day as a holiday for the decoration of soldiers' graves was passed.

The appropriation bill was resumed, and the amendment placing female clerks in the Department of the Interior, at $900 per annum, and compensation was debated and adopted, 36 to 26.

The next amendment from the Committee of the Whole, the appropriation for the extension of the Capitol, was then taken up.

Mr. HARLAN spoke against the amendment.

The discussion was continued at length, each speaker being allowed five minutes.

Sherman spoke on either side of the question or removing the Capital. A vote was finally reached, and the amendment carried, 42 to 35.

The amendment appropriating $100,000 for an expedition to the North Pole was carried, 28 to 25.

An amendment was adopted making the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $10,000; Associate Judges, $9,000; Chief Justice Court of Claims and District of Columbia Judges, $5,000. Associate Judges—Increasing the salary of the United States Treasurer to $8,000 was rejected, and the bill passed.

Recess.

The evening session was devoted entire to District of Columbia business.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule forbidding the change of a vote after the announcement of the result, also forbidding the record of a member's vote who was not present when the vote was taken. Adopted.

The House resumed consideration of the conference report on the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. BINGHAM explained and advocated the report, and Messrs. Beck, Hotchkiss and Kerr opposed it. Mr. Cox spoke against the bill.

Mr. LAWES followed in defense of the report, and Mr. BINGHAM closed the debate.

A vote was taken and the report of the conference committee agreed to, yeas 133, nays 58, a strict party vote.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend Internal Revenue bill and asked to have the first reading dispensed with, agreed to.

The SPEAKER directed the Clerk to read the rule governing admissions to the floor, and gave notice that it was for the Doorkeeper to execute that rule and the Chair will not be responsible for anybody on the floor, except those privileged.

Several members—"That is right."

The House proceeded with the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes. The reading of the first section, covering thirty pages, having been completed, the House adjourned.

GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

A Fire Thirty Miles Long and Five Miles Wide—4,500 People Rendered Homeless—Eight Persons Perish in the Flames.

QUEBEC, May 27.—A destructive fire is raging at Saugenay, covering an area of five miles wide by thirty in length, over two hundred families, numbering 4,500 persons, are rendered destitute. Six adults and two children have perished in the flames. The wharf at Haha bay and several churches have been burned. The fire originated in the woods.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Republicans of Richmond elected George Cahoon Mayor, together with the balance of their city ticket, yesterday.

The steamers Pereire, Pennsylvania, City of Dublin, Scotia and Glasgow have arrived out.

There are on the stocks at one ship-building establishment in New York city eight iron ocean steamships. Two others are to be commenced immediately.

The steamships Bavaria and Caledonia have arrived at New York.

Bernard Conlin and Patrick D. Flynn have been convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of Daniel Cahill, at Worcester, Mass., some time ago.

The funeral of Bishop Kemper will take place at Nashota, Wis., on Tuesday.

The decision of the State Supreme Court of Michigan, on Thursday, is adverse to the constitutionality of the bonds to railroads, and will kill numerous companies organized under the general railroad law. Over a million and a half of these bonds are in the hands of the purchasers, mostly in the east, and six millions have been voted but not yet delivered.

The Protestant Episcopal Council of Virginia and West Virginia assembled in Wheeling on Thursday, but it is thought the Missionary Council will probably continue in session during the week.

The annual Conference of the African Methodist Church of New York, held its closing session at the Bridge Street Church, Brooklyn, Thursday, with Bishop Campbell in the chair. The African Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned its session in Newark, Thursday afternoon, after having made the usual appointments.

Colonel David Murphy, editor of the Franklin *Observer*, and Judge Owens, of the Franklin county Circuit Court, met yesterday morning near Franklin, Missouri, for the purpose of fighting a duel, but while the preliminaries were being arranged the affair was peacefully settled. The affair grew out of an alleged illegal issue of bonds by the Franklin County Court, in which the Judge was anxious to grant an injunction against one of the parties concerned.

In Marcelline, Adams county, Ill., a young white man named Frank Anderson, shot and killed a negro, Thomas Amstead. Anderson made a bet of ten cents with his colored brother, which the latter won. Refusing to pay, Anderson demanded the return of his money, which was refused, when he drew a revolver and fired with fatal effect. He placed a high value on a small sum of money, or has a very poor idea of the value of human life.

The Republican majority in Richmond was two hundred. The council has a conservative majority. In Petersburg the Republican ticket was elected, and the conservatives carried Lynchburg by a majority of two.

A dispatch from Lieutenant General Sheridan, dated Fort Shaw, Thursday, says he expects, in a few days, to proceed overland to Fort Benton. A dispatch received to-day from General Smith, saying he left Fort Laramie yesterday with the Indian Chief Red Cloud, started for Washington.

A company composed of some of the most prominent men of St. Louis, called the Ætna Hall and Iron Works, has been formed for the manufacture of steel rails and pig iron, with a capital of five million dollars. The works will cost nearly a million dollars, and are to be built on the Illinois side of the grounds, south of this city. A Committee has been appointed for the purpose.

The iron work for the new postoffice building in New York is to cost $150,206.

It is said there are 2,500 British troops at Rainy Lake, fully provisioned and equipped, on their way to Red River settlement. It is reported they left Conadago as soon as navigation opened. The man who brings this information says if the Canadians knew the full effect it will be on the part of the British, as their hatred of the half-breeds is intense.

George Barrett, whose trial has been progressing for the past week at Rockl, Wisconsin, for the murder of his brother, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Last Thursday a party of five Winnebago Indians, located on the Reservation in Nebraska, made their appearance on the premises of a farmer living twenty-five miles above Sioux City, and while he was plowing shot him in the back, and afterwards severed his head from his body. The Indians were captured and are now at the Agency under guard.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention at Baltimore, yesterday elected Rev. Wm. Pinkney, of Washington, Bishop of Maryland.

Nathaniel Willis, founder of the Portland *Argus* and *Youths' Companion*, died to-day, aged ninety years.

Yesterday morning at Richmond, as the ballots in Jefferson ward were being taken to City Hall, the bearer was assailed, the box broken, and the ballots scattered in the streets.

The Republicans of Petersburg elected their Mayor by 300 majority, but they have a majority in the Council.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK. A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Closing of the North German Parliament—Woman Suffrage—Fenian Prisoners to be Prosecuted—The English Press on the Fenian Raid—The King of Belgium Visits Minister Motley—Emperor of Russia Will Abdicate—The Spanish Throne—The Coming Session of the Corps Legislatif—Gambetta Counsels His Followers, &c., &c.

Grand Dinner by Mrs. Motley.

Mrs. Motley, wife of the American Minister, gave a grand dinner last evening, which was largely attended.

The French Ministry Uneasy.

PARIS, May 27.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers, to deliberate on the form of discussion in the coming session of the Corps Legislatif. To-day it is hinted by members that the ministry is very uneasy. Last evening there was a private reunion of radicals in the Belleville quarter.

No More Violence.

Gambetta made a speech to the effect that there must be no more violence. Our triumph, he said, must be through universal suffrage. These sentiments were applauded to the echo.

The London Press on the Fenian Raid.

The Fenian movement on the New York and Vermont border is still anxiously watched, and is the topic uppermost in newspaper comments.

The *Morning Standard* thinks that the United States Government has no motive to embroil itself with great Britain on a question so contemptible as the Fenian business.

The *Daily News* urges the hanging of all Fenians caught with arms, as a humane and patriotic duty of the Dominion to the people. It is the only measure designed to stop the butchery.

The *Times* is proud of the Canadian spirit, and warmly appreciates the action of the American Government.

LONDON, May 27.—The *News* refers to the vigilance of the Canadian government, the firm attitude taken by the United States, and the absolute imbecility of the Fenians to prove that further danger from the Fenians if not impossible, are at least improbable.

The *Times* again expresses its admiration for the loyalty and vigor displayed by President Grant. It is unable, however, to express its indignation at the object for which American and Canadian troops have been put in motion. It applies to the affair such words as abomination, villiage, slaughter, outrageous murderers, etc.

Speech of King William.

BERLIN, May 27.—King William closed the North German Parliament yesterday. He said that the accord between the government and the representatives guaranteed the realization of the unity of the German nation. The *Journal Buad.* this speech was peaceable and progressive.

Woman Suffrage.

LONDON, May 27.—Lady Amberley is lecturing in favor of the Radical Woman's Rights Suffrage Association. She said that Lucretia Mott was an illustrious woman.

Determination to Prosecute Fenian Prisoners.

The alleged Fenians, Wilson and Davitt, who were recently arrested on their arrival from Birmingham, were examined to-day. The Attorney General informed that Government that determined to prosecute both these men for treason felony. Counsel for the prisoners's motion to admit them to bail was refused, and the prisoners were remanded.

The King of Belgium Calls on Min ster Motley.

LONDON, May 27.—The King of Belgium visited the American Minister, Mr. Motley, yesterday.

Will Abdicate.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—The Emperor Alexander is to abdicate in favor of his eldest son if there is no improvement in his health.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, May 27.—The Cortes are averse to bestowing royal prerogatives on Serrano. In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim assured the adherents of Espartero that he considered Espartero still the head of the Liberal party, and they must now endeavor to consolidate the Regency.

The Uxbridge Murder.

LONDON, May 27.—The Coroner's inquest at Uxbridge on the bodies of the Marshall family resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to their death by violence, but by whom is under arrest. The victims were buried to-day. A large crowd attended the funeral.

The Mordaunt Divorce Suit.

The decision on the appeal of Sir Charles Mordaunt for the continuation of the proceedings for divorce against Lady Mordaunt is dismissed for next Tuesday.

The Opium Trade.

The Government of India opposes the interference of the House of Commons in the opium trade in any other way than by the imposition of a heavy duty.

Fenians Arrested.

Devitt and Wilson, alleged Fenians, were arrested in this city to-day on information given the authorities by Corydon. When taken into custody they were found armed.

Death.

The widow of Bishop Heber died to-day at an advanced age.

The Cobden Club

Reprints for universal circulation the last report of Hon. David A. Wells, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

BERLIN, May 27.—Bismarck has made proposals to the Great Powers that they take joint action for the supression of piracy in Chinese waters. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States have signified their acceptance of the proposition.

The Corps Legislatif and Portuguese Ministry.

PARIS, May 27.—In the Corps Legislatif the interpellation on the reasons for the dissolution of the plebiscitary committee was submitted. Ollivier made an explanation, which was unsatisfactory that the Left voted the order of the day, the members of the Left only abstaining. The vote was taken to avoid the expected coalition of the Right and Left wings of the Chamber, and the new ministry enters on its career with an overwhelming confidence voted by an overwhelming majority.

Labuulaye Insulted.

A violent scene occurred to-day at the lecture of Edward Laboulaye before the law school. The students interrupted the Professor with a storm of hisses, and forced him to leave the room. The students then followed Laboulaye into the street, where the demonstration continued. The Professor finally escaped, but with much difficulty. A number of prominent actors in the affair have been arrested.

House of Lords.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Lords today Earl Granville said if the Irish land bill reached the House early next week, he should move to adjourn the debate to June 13th, when the bill should have a second reading. Earl Kimberley moved a second reading for the bill repealing ecclesiastical titles. The Lord Chancellor explained that the bill was not considered practicable for the extinction of the Irish Church establishment. The bill was read a second time and the House adjourned.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Commons Mr. Monsell denied that there was any connection between the Fenian invasion and the river rising. The government had received no information of fresh movements in Winnepeg or on the Canadian frontier, nor was there reason to anticipate any.

The postmaster general mentioned some improvements contemplated in the postal service, including the transmission of packages on journals and printed matter, and the transmission by mail at half penny rate of cards with address on one side and a short and a short communication on the other.

County Court Judges.

LONDON, May 27.—The steamer St. David arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 27.—Consols for money 94⅜; account 94⅜. American securities steady: 10-40s, 86½; 62s, 86¾; 65s, old, 86¾; 65s, 1867, 86¾; Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 28; Stock steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton—sales for the week 56,000 bales; stock 609,000 bales; speculation 4,000; stock 509,000 bales, American 38,460; exports for the week 69,000 bales; American 39,000; quantity afloat 300,000 bales; American 120,000; market to-day dull; middling uplands 7 5-16d; middling Orleans 7 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat 9s 9d; red western 9s 3d; flour 24s 6d. Receipts for three days 17,500 quarters, 15,000 American.

Wheat at four firmer at 9s 9d. Corn—No 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s.

Pork 102s 6d. Beef 115s and firm. Lard firm at 68s 6d. Cheese 73s. Bacon 58s 6d for Cumberland cut, and 61s for short ribs.

LONDON, May 27.—Linseed cakes firm at £10. Tallow firm at 41s 9d and active; afloat at 39s. Linseed oil easy at £31 10s. Turpentine 29s 6d.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—Bonds quiet.

PARIS, May 24.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 20 centimes.

HAVRE, May 27.—Cotton heavy at 128½ francs on spot, and 128 afloat.

ANTWERP, May 27.—Petroleum firm at 52½ francs.

BREMEN, May 27.—Petroleum active; 6 thaiers 21 groats.

HAMBURG, May 27.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, May 27.—Cotton declining; on spot 127½ francs; afloat 127 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

The yacht America, which won the challenge cup in 1851, has been brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Annapolis. She will be thoroughly overhauled, and is designed to take part in the great international regatta next fall.

RELEASED.

The steamer Catherine Whiting and tugs McCole, Maby and Jonathan Chase, seized last summer for having been used to fit out filibustering expeditions, are at last released by the navy and authorities under orders from Washington.

What the People Want.

What the people want is information concerning things that will benefit them. Here is a bit of information that will gladden their hearts. A perfect fit of clothing can be procured at the establishment of Messrs. Urling Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

MANSFIELD, O.

Closing Concert of the Ohio State Musical Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 27, 1870.

The Ohio State Musical Association closed its second annual session to-night by producing the oratorio of "The Messiah," with a chorus of over two hundred voices, and a full string orchestra of six pieces; soloists, Miss J. E. Houston, of Boston; Mr. J. R. Thomas, of New York; Mr. W. H. Ingersoll, of Plainfield; Frank E. Weaver, of Mansfield. It was a musical triumph—a fitting close to the session. The singing reflected great credit on the director, Solon Wilder, and all concerned. After the concert the authorities and members of the Association were indulged in by Messrs. Wilder and Jolly, and resolutions of thanks exchanged between the visitors and citizens.

OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 27, 1870.

River at a stand with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 68° at 4 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 27, 1870.

River stationery, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather thermometer 68° at 4 P. M.

THE CROPS.

After a careful review of the crop prospects in that section, the Rochester *Express* of Tuesday says: "The prospect for farmers was never better at this season of the year than it is now. Of the grain crops only wheat is a partial failure, and the abundant fruit crop will at least partially recompense for this loss. The late cold weather for farm work has alone been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of this section of country."

The Peninsular Fruit-growers' Association, at a late meeting, listened to reports of the prospect of the peach crop in Delaware and Maryland. It was stated that the crop in Kent will be an average or fair one, but not so large in Sussex as in 1869. A portion of Newcastle it has been somewhat injured by the recent hail storm, but will produce a large crop; and that in Sussex and the adjoining counties of Maryland the crop has been nearly destroyed by the late frosts, except in Baker's Neck, which seems to have escaped, and promises a fair yield.

Arrival Extraordinary.

On the wharves this morning we observe the steamer Wauanita discharging 756 sacks of wheat of very singular and beautiful appearance. Upon inquiry we find this portion of a shipment of 2,500 sacks, or about 8,000 bushels of what is called Southern Amber winter wheat; it comes from Southern Illinois—as we suspected, we find it all consigned to that enterprising establishment, the Pittsburgh City Mills. From this wheat alone is made their celebrated brand Pillsbury's

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

THE NEXT number of the COMMERCIAL will be issued from our new office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. When the press stops with this number the task of moving will begin,—to those who have undertaken it we need not say how great it is. *It is possible that it will not be completed in time to issue a paper on Monday morning.* If, therefore, the COMMERCIAL fails to appear that morning, the reader and the public have in advance the explanation.

THE crime of Fenianism, according to "General" O'NEIL, must, we think, now be apparent to all his followers. It is bad enough to systematically take the money and time of enthusiastic men by playing upon their imagination with promises of an opportunity to "avenge Ireland's wrongs," but it is far worse, a grave criminality, to lead them to the border where nothing but failure, mortification, suffering and perhaps death await them. Thus Gen. O'NEIL has forfeited whatever of their respect or confidence they once possessed. His "capture" was a safe thing for him, and must have opened the eyes of his deluded followers. If nothing very much worse happens to them than has yet been recorded, it perhaps may be considered fortunate that the "movement" has taken place, since the issue of it cannot fail of teaching them and thousands of others a lesson of which they stood sadly in need.

WHILE the two political parties in our State are moving preliminarily with reference to Legislative nominations it is to be hoped that the importance of the question of revising the Constitution will not be lost sight of. The first step in such a work will be the passage by the Legislature of a joint resolution providing for a Convention; and in selecting candidates soundness on this question should be made a test of support. We are aware that certain influences are arrayed against this measure, but with the people it is not only strong but daily growing stronger. The opposition proceeds from a wish not to have a stop put to special and corrupt legislation. There are interests which thrive under the present loose and corrupt system, which desire nothing better than the present worn out and broken down machinery, simply because they can run it. Illinois has set an example well worthy of our imitation in framing a constitution which will place that State in the front rank. The moment is favorable for the work, and Republicans at least should take hold of it with earnestness—if the Democrats do not see fit to assist, the credit of having accomplished it will be all our own.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS is certainly destined to have a place in the biographical dictionaries, if not in the histories of the future, and a slight curiosity to know somewhat of his appearance is legitimate. He is described as tall, pale, bony, with light hair and reddish beard, bright eyes and prominent jaw bones. His whole figure, ascetically lean, seems animated with will and energy. There is a well known authentic portrait of St. BERNARD of which FLOURENS seems the living original. In his manner he is very demonstrative and constantly acts as if under the influence of some strong excitement. It may be in favor of his devotion to liberty or only of his classical enthusiasm, that he spent a year or more in Crete aiding the insurgents against the Turks. The father of GUSTAVE FLOURENS was very distinguished in his day as a man of science, and wrote an excellent little book on animal instinct. During forty years he was a professor, first in the Museum of Natural History and then in the College of France. In this latter post he hoped that his son would succeed him—and GUSTAVE is said to be well qualified for the position in as far as knowledge and fluency are concerned. Indeed, we believe he filled it for a while as his father's substitute. It may have seemed too narrow a sphere for his lofty ambition.

A LIVELY excitement has for some time prevailed in England on the subject of Popery. Though we do not hear much of the cry of "no popery!" the feeling has been the same on one side and nearly the same on the other, as in the old times, when the Pope and obnoxious priest used to be burned in effigy and conspicuous chapels were burned in reality. These external demonstrations are not permitted by the civilization of the age. A still stronger or better reason for their absence is, no doubt, the pretty general conviction that they are not necessary; and that mere moral force without physical aid is sufficient to prevent the old religion from getting the upper hand. It seems that a resolution for enforcing the inspection of convents, offered in the House of Commons by Mr. NEWDEGATE, the great champion of Protestantism in Parliament, was carried. This, we are told, happened by a surprise." Whether the surprise was effected through the culpable remissness of the majority, or by means of some such artifice as often proves successful in American legislation, we are wholly unable to say. But the act was passed. Mr. NEWDEGATE and his supporters were exultant, the Catholics and their sympathizers were indignant, and the numerous party of the Poco-Curantes looked upon the excitement of both "with a certain malicious amusement." These amused spectators, we need not say, have no particular liking for Popery, and in the middle classes generally a good deal of alarm has been excited by the multiplication of nuns during the last few years. At present there are said to be as many as six thousand where a generation ago, convents were unknown, or nearly so. Then, the ritualistic forms introduced into many churches are coming to be looked upon with ever stronger suspicion by the thoroughly Protestant mass of the nation. The immediate pretext or cause of Mr. NEWDEGATE'S resolution must probably be sought for in the trial of some months ago, in which so strange a disclosure was made of the hardships or eccentricities of conventual discipline. By the Catholics Mr. NEWDEGATE'S act is denounced as utterly inexcusable persecution. They have stepped forward valiantly in defence of the nuns and the priests. Among the petitions presented against inspection was one signed by six hundred ladies, many of them of very high rank. The Dutchess of Norfolk, the Dutchess Dowager of Argyll, the Marchioness of Londonderry and many other ladies of quality stand bravely by the convents. Though really, it is rather hard to understand why anybody should object to the sort of visitation proposed. "The main argument of the Roman Catholics," we are informed, "is that they have perfect confidence in their bishops." Protestants can hardly be expected to think this argument very satisfactory.

No man studious of his own ease, who happened also to be ambitious of reigning, would choose the mercurial French as his subjects. But it may be doubted whether the King of Italy, in spite of his long descended and undisputed title, occupies a much more enviable position, or one more free from anxiety than LOUIS NAPOLEON. In France the opposition, at least the irreconcilables, know what they want, and declare their opinions with clearness and precision, and the mere terms in which they express their wishes rally the men of property around the representative of order and the preserver of society, however little they may like him. In Italy, a strong minority spread over the entire country from the Alps to the southern border of Sicily, debauched by ages of corruption and misrule, ignorant of the simplest economical laws, and loathing labor in every form, sincerely believe that the existing government is responsible for the evils they endure and apparently with equal sincerity believe that the establishment of a republic would at once remedy them all. For years emissaries of MAZZINI have been engaged in inculcating these notions among them and in preparing them to rise at a given signal and take possession of the new order of things. This revolutionary fermentation has been more violent in Romagna, Venetia and Naples than everywhere, but it is known to exist elsewhere, and the army is a good deal under its influence. Hence, while every railroad station and every place likely to be a center of movement are provided with bodies of troops ready to march at a minute's notice, a quite general change has been made in the arrangement of the regiments. To counteract the supposed sympathy between them and the people, the garrisons have been so shifted as to throw the soldiers as much as possible among strangers. It is suspected, though not certain, that GARIBALDI is in sympathy with the revolutionary movement, and, as our readers remember, his oldest son, MENOTTI, was lately arrested as having been concerned in the outbreak at Pavia. He was, however, presently released for want of evidence to prove his complicity. Ships of war were reported a few days since to be cruising around his island to prevent the General himself from taking part in the revolution. In fact, the recent outbreaks, clumsily managed and easily put down, are said to be interpreted by MAZZINI himself as proofs of the vanity and necessarily abortive character of all such attempts in Italy at present. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the great enthusiast despairs of living to see the republic of which he has dreamed so long, and renounces all purpose of further exertions for its establishment. But his past labors in that direction have had much to do in producing the condition of affairs which just now so terribly embarrass the Italian government.

Alexander H. Stevens and Gen. Grant.

[From the New York Mail.]

It is natural, in a country where most men arrive at political distinction by reason mainly of their talking ability, that a taciturn man like President Grant should receive less credit than he actually deserves, although so long as he could demonstrate his powers in the masterly direction of a million soldiers in the field his reticence was pardoned and no unfavorable conclusions as to his real capacity were drawn by friendly critics.

Now, however, the President is necessarily brought into daily comparison with the best talkers of the nation. Some of his most important counsellors are distrusted by the people and bring upon him much of the odium due to measures or politics in which he silently acquiesces. The taciturnity which was once his strength is more likely now to involve him in unmerited reproach for unexplained and apparent conformity with men whose course he cannot wholly approve. Many will even doubt the ability which fails to continue practical demonstrations of its existence.

Yet those who know General Grant best are unchanged in their conviction that the same qualities which made him a great soldier will yet be fully developed in civil administration, and they will be pleased to receive testimony in this direction from a source at once eminent and beyond suspicion of partiality. It is afforded in the advance sheets of the second volume of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens's "Constitutional History of the War," which we have just received.

No man in the Confederacy had greater ability, penetration or insight, and he certainly could have had no partiality for General Grant, when he first met the latter, in January, 1865, on the occasion of the famous "Hampton Roads Conference." Mr. Stephens acknowledges, in fact, that he was never so much disappointed in his life about any person of whom he had heard so much. He says:

The disappointment, moreover, was in every respect favorable and agreeable. I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect unconsciousness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation, show, or even the usual military air of men of men in his position.

He continues:

The more I became acquainted with him, the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of true elements of character which he exhibited. During the time he met us frequently, and conversed freely upon various subjects, not much upon our mission. I saw, however, very clearly that he was very anxious for the proposed Conference to take place, and from all that was said I inferred that Mr. Lincoln, or the Washington—that he was fully apprised of its proposed object. He was, without doubt, exceedingly anxious for a termination of our war, and the return of peace and harmony throughout the country. He was himself his instrumentality, mainly, that Mr. Lincoln finally consented to meet us at Fortress Monroe, as the correspondent reserred to shows.

But in further response to your inquiry I will add that upon the whole the result of this first acquaintance with General Grant, beginning with our going to, and ending with our return from Hampton Roads, was the conviction on my mind that, taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had ever met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon; that his character was not yet fully developed; that he himself was not aware of its own power; and that if so lived, he would, in the future, exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of the country for good or for evil. Which it would be, time and circumstance alone could disclose. Such was my opinion of him then formed, and it is the same which has been uniformly expressed by me ever since.

With this deliberate judgment of the ablest man in the late Confederacy most of our readers will probably feel inclined to agree. They certainly would, if there were a little more of General Grant in the Administration.

WHILE an active discussion is going on in England and America in regard to women "wearing the breeches," there are occasionally instances of young men "of feminine appearance" equally anxious to don the garb and assume the a tractive blandishments of the "softer sex." Two young fellows in England who had become somewhat popular on the provincial stage in enacting the parts of lady characters, and desiring a wider sphere for the display of their feminine charms, went on the London stage, where they became immensely popular; bouquets were thrown to them, parties given at gentlemen's houses, at which they appeared in female costume sometimes at the request of the hostess herself. But unfortunately for them they made their appearance on the London streets and being twigged by an unromantic policeman who was ignorant of their previous "hair fame," were unceremoniously marched off to prison, chignons, panniers, streamers and all. It is said that the offenders did not offend any further than merely appearing in this inappropriate costume.

OUR northwestern neighbors along the Pacific Railroad route are displaying most laudable energy in prosecuting their railroad connections with the Grand Trunk. We learn by a circular issued by George Greene, the President of the road, that the entire line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is graded and bridged from Vinton to Waterloo, leaving only twenty miles to be graded. Five hundred men are now actively employed in grading, bridging and laying ties and completing the balance of the work, and one hundred men are putting down the iron, ballasting and finishing up in running order over three miles of track per week. The country through which this road runs never exhibited finer prospects of crops than now, and the cities, towns and country are rapidly increasing in population. It has the finest prospects for business of any in the northwest, and is destined, ere long, to take rank with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Illinois Central Railroads.

BOSTON is made a trifle less miserable by the announcement that the owners of the regular mail steamer of the Cunard line has been put upon the route between that city and Liverpool. The *Post* says: "It is a favorable sign for our city, indicating an increased activity very pleasant to all of us. Direct freight to Liverpool will add a considerable impulse to our business, and it only remains for Congress to legislate in a practical and efficient manner, if that is possible, to enable Boston to regain its commercial supremacy and develop all its grand possibilities as a port." We think Boston herself should put her shoulder to the wheel and rely less on others.

THE Canadian papers make a sorry representation of want of British gunboats on Lake Ontario. The Huron *Signal* speaks contemptuously of the Rescue which has gone to the Sault with a battery of artillery. The *Signal* says it is a mere tugboat, and adds: "A present such as she proves to be, from the same sum for the pleasure of supporting an opinion which I share. He gives way to his caprice, and I to mine—that is all."

In San Francisco they sell small fruits by weight. Strawberries are at present bringing eight cents a pound there. Either we had better strike against purchasing this kind of provender in fruit-baske's and boxes labelled to hold a quart, which they do not hold by one-third, and demand to purchase them by weight, or else compel a reform of the measures. The short measure swindle falls heavily upon the poor, but even the rich do not care to be made the victims of it any longer.

THE Japanese are not precisely scientific or advanced in their agricultural implements. Their plough has a straight beam and a wooden stick for share, mortised in at an angle of about forty-five degrees. On the end of this share is a small piece of iron plate tied on. The plough is drawn by horse a harnessed, with straw ropes and always worked to the beam. Some of the ploughs have an upright by which the driver steadies its motion, but the plough we saw "worked itself," with only slight assistance from the owner's foot. They have a great variety of hoes and spades, but those we saw were very similar to those used by the negroes on Southern plantations. The crop of rice is enormous, and must yield double the amount to the acre than does the rice raised in South Carolina. Every plant is cared for from the time it is put out until it is cut and whipped out. And so with their potatoes, wheat, corn, millet and beans, which account for the enormous crops they sometimes raise from a small piece of land.

WE indorse fully the following remarks by the Springfield *Republican* regarding a national nuisance which has existed long enough: "And now that the end of the first session of the *Congressional Globe* comes up again. We wish we might hope that the *Globe*, and all other projects of printing the proceedings of Congress in extenso, would be voted down, but as long as human nature, especially Congressional human nature, has such a weak desire for seeing itself in print, it is almost useless to wish or work for any reform. If the *Globe* only printed the actual proceedings of Congress it would not be quite so bad; but everybody knows that acres of it have been occupied by speeches that never were delivered and which will never be read by any one except the proof reader. All it makes one sick to think of the thing itself and indignant at the waste of the money Congress spends in this way."

THE Levant *Herald* says that an Alexandria letter reports that the Viceroy intends to replace the whole of the present Turkish officers in his army, down to the rank of Captain, by foreigners—chiefly Americans. Already some fifty of these latter have been engaged by his New York agent, and nearly half of those so enrolled have reached Egypt. As yet, however, they are nearly all "Generals," and a correspondent reports a stormy scene between one of these heroes and the Minister of War, in which the Yankee closed the discussion with the Pasha by "reckoning that he was a d—d Russian skunk" and giving him a slap in the face. The official hubbub thereupon was great, but "General" Mott is said to have effected a compromise of the quarrel by extracting an unwilling apology from the Kentuckian, which Cherif was fain to accept.

LAST year the receipts of the American Baptist Publication Society amounted to nearly $222,000. The aggregate number of copies of new publications issued during the year is 144,506. Of the publications previously stereotyped by the society, there have been printed, during the past fiscal year, 364,509 copies of books, and 380,000 copies of tracts and pamphlets. During the fiscal year there have been issued of books, tracts, &c., 5,100,509 copies, equal to 294,772,992 18mo pages. This exceeds the issues of last year by 41,927,382 pages. The society has printed, of books, tracts, &c., since its organization, 77,785,999 copies, containing matter equal to 1,193,023,312 pages in 18mo.

AN IOWA WONDER.

A Cave New, Wonderful and Endless so Far as Explored.

A wonderful discovery has just been made about six miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, which consists of a cave of immense dimensions and magnificent georgeousness and beauty. While mining for lead ore a Mr. Rice made the discovery in opening a narrow passage which he followed about seven hundred feet leading into a large room, connected by a narrow passage with many others, which he followed a distance of about one thousand feet, where the cave seemed to terminate. He afterwards sunk a shaft thirty feet deep, intersecting the cave near its termination, and he and his party of five descended and entered another narrow passage of about one hundred feet, where it expands into a large hall of one hundred feet long, forty or fifty feet wide and from ten to fifteen feet high, and ornamented with stalactites of great beauty, the roof, like a miniature sky studded and spangled with orbs of most brilliant lustre, and presenting a crystaline surface of exquisite fineness and lustre which flashes by the light of the torches with great brilliancy. From this room the cave branches in two directions at an angle of about forty degrees, which, on being traversed for about half a mile, the explorers found several other chambers of even greater dimensions and greatly exceeding the first in beauty and interest, the entire sides and roofs being covered with snow white stalactites and frost-like encrustations of carbonate of lime and gypsum. In many parts of the cave might also be seen exquisite and delicate traceries varying from six to fifteen feet, are deep recesses in the walls so large and high in some cases as to enable them to walk about in them. On the floors of these recesses many stalagmites had formed, one resembling a huge polar bear, and other formations resembling clusters of grapes, &c. In another place a hand was distinctly traced. The water in the cave is as clear that in places where it is ten inches deep it does not appear to be more than two. The party remained in the cave about six hours and traveled in it about two miles.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lash is plying vigorously in Delaware this season, and the new whipping-post and pillory at Newcastle number their victims by the dozen. The last exhibition took place there on Friday, when two negro horse thieves were placed in the gallery for about an hour, and quite a number whipped. The whipping is said to be merciful, the sheriff laying on the strokes lightly and boasting of his clemency. But the fact that the writhings and contortions of the criminals are described as torturing to witness, seem to imply that the punishment was real, as well as the shame.

The prospects of the famous Comstock lode, in Nevada, from which $155,000,000 of gold and silver bullion have been taken, are discouraging. The newspapers of Virginia City and Gold Hill contain notices of "assessments" upon the stock of several of the largest mining companies, including the Yellow Jacket, Savage, Ophir, Lady Bryan and Occidental. Some of these mines are now worked at a depth of 1,100 feet, and the "pay rock" is becoming scarce and poor as they descend. The most profitable of the twenty or thirty mines mines on the lode, at the present time, is the "Hale & Norcross," which is quoted at 136. The "Gould & Curry," which once stood at 500, is now quoted at 120.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under date of May 3, says: "There is great talk here about a plot to assassinate the Pope. It is stated that the design was to throw a bomb at his carriage, blowing him into the air, together with the two Cardinals in attendance; and, at the same moment, springing mines under the barrack of Cimmarelle, Ravenna and St. Agatha, near the Vatican. The Romans declare the whole thing to be an invention by the Police, in imitation of the discoveries in Paris."

A Quebec paper does not suppose that three men in all Canada seriously expected the Americans to offer the Canadian Government the use of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for the purpose of adding the Red River country to the Dominion, but says that had not the request been made the charge of extravagance in carrying forward the expedition would have been brought against the Dominion Government.

A nugget of pure copper, weighing 117 pounds' was discovered in an Ely mine a few days ago. It had been kicked about for years, under the supposition that it was a stone. Finally, the tooth of a harrow scraped against it, making a bright streak, which revealed its true nature. It is pure metal, without the least alloy, stone, or quartz. The locality where discovered is in Cedar township, Monroe county, and hopes are entertained that extensive deposits may underlie the whole region.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New York, in a speech delivered last week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, mentioned an extraordinary incident connected with the war's closing scenes. A jovial company went to Fort Sumter, or what was left of it, to witness the rehabilitation. Few or none of the party had been in that neighborhood in the days of steel and torpedo. However, the Rev. Messrs. Talmage and Beecher planting themselves at the foot of the flagpole, became so excited by the emotions of the moment that when General Anderson proceeded to raise the flag of the Union the two divines seized the halyards and intimated a wish to be hoisted up with the banner. Which, if gratified then, and incontinently marched off to prison, chignons, panniers, streamers and all. It is said that the offenders did not offend any further than merely appearing in this inappropriate costume.

THE Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, in his brilliant speech before the Unitarian Association said he wished the platform of the denomination to remain large enough to receive all who pleased to come upon it. He would exclude none by the declaration of a creed. He would retain all; even the Kilkenny cats of the denomination, that they might fight each other. He did not seem to feel that there was any danger to himself and friends from these cats.

Cernuschi, the Italian banker who was banished from Paris because he contributed money to defeat the plebiscite, speaking of his position, said: "I wished to make a fortune, but I wished to make it only because it is a lever for the ideal of which I have made myself a defender. Is there anything strange in that? Just as much as buys for 100,000 francs a picture of Greuze, I pay the same sum for the pleasure of supporting an opinion which I share. He gives way to his caprice, and I to mine—that is all."

OVER A PRECIPICE.

Narrow Escape from a Fearful Death—A Noble Deed.

[From the Easton (Pa.) Express.]

Yesterday afternoon while several little girls were engaged in playing with their companions amongst the rocks bordering on the north side of Mount Jefferson, one of them, a daughter of a Mr. Daub, residing on the Lehigh, in reaching out over the hill, lost her hold on the rocks, and was precipitated down the rugged and almost perpendicular hill-side, a distance of about thirty feet. Fortunately her dress caught in some bushes, which prevented her from being dashed a lifeless, shapeless mass upon the rough rocks one hundred and eighty feet below. Our readers will remember that this occurred at the place where the solid walls of the hill rise almost perpendicularly, for a height of about two hundred and twenty-five feet above the Bushkill, and is considered almost impassable by any but the most daring and practiced climber. Here the child was dangling for some time with a horrible death awaiting her below, and the cracking and the bending of the brittle bushes warning her that but a few moments might separate her from her doom, when her little playmates above could only wring her hands and make her agony known by their prayers and her shrieks. But no helping hand could reach her from the hill-top—and only death waited for her at the bottom. At last the cries of the little one reached the ears of Messrs. Otto Voight and Samuel Schurch, of Phillipsburgh, who were then in the yard of the residence of the former, and at once rushed across the Bushkill to her relief. When they arrived at the foot of the hill and saw the fearful condition of the little sufferer and her frail support, Mr. Schurch at once threw off his coat, and with the daring agility displayed by his countrymen when they scale the cliffs of his own native Switzerland, he at once began to scale the steep, saying to Mr. Jefferson, and after much labor, and many a scratch in his dangerous ascent, he folded the bleeding little form in his strong arms, and held her firmly to his manly breast for further assistance. Persons came there with ropes, etc., and the child was securely fastened to a rope let down from above and gently drawn to the top, when the rope was in turn fastened to Mr. Schurch and he aided in making his perilous ascent to the top of the hill. The child was about eleven years of age, and sustained several bruises about the head. A deed so daring so noble as that of Mr. Schurch's deserves more than a passing notice. The child's escape was a miraculous one indeed.

General Grant and the Fifteenth Amendment.

In his speech at the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment in Baltimore, on Thursday, Postmaster General Creswell said: "It was not permitted that Lincoln should survive to see this glorious consummation; but the great Captain in whom he trusted implicitly, and to whom, in his last speech, he attributed all the honor of leadership in the stupendous military operations which closed the war, now by authority of the people occupies the Presidential chair. In his inaugural address he expressed a desire for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment; and in his annual message to Congress, in December, he urged that this consummation be effected without delay. We believe they will do it, and we believe they should, if heed is not given to their protests now. No compromise with the Indiana, Illinois and Erie swindlers is safe—no quarter should be given to the plunderers. If they are not driven from the State House in the affluence they have won elsewhere, those who fail in the duty to do it, will take the place of those whom they befriend, and will be both disgraced and driven out by an aroused and indignant people. Massachusetts is in line. New York and Pennsylvania into the army of railroad jobbers and stock gamblers, and are carrying forward the expedition would have been brought against the Dominion Government.

Gen. Grant a Jerseyman.

[From the Newark Advertiser.]

Gen. Grant has been recently purchasing Mr. Potter's cottage at Long Branch for $32,000. The house was built in 1867, and is of frame filled in with concrete. It is about 90 feet square, with piazzas all round. The interior is finished in black walnut and inlaid woods; the ornaments are of elegant design, and manifest a high degree of taste and skill. The house contains every convenience and luxury required for a gentleman's residence. The main hall, which is a wide and handsome one, is inlaid with fine marbles; the parlor is elegantly furnished, and the state room is large enough for a bridal chamber. The house is very elegantly furnished, and there is a fine stable and ground for horses and a room for meat and provisions which is cool even in the hottest weather. The lot is upon the grand drive to the ocean and contains four acres and commands a superb ocean view. General Horace Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, Mrs. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Spencer Miller, son of Prof. Miller, of Princeton College, Mr. Perry, of Newark, and others, have either recently bought lots or are about to build cottages.

A LONG-HEADED man may possibly be a thick-skulled person, or he may be hydrocephalic, watery headed, retaining the vestiges of infantile ailment. Every man who wears a hat a size or two larger than his neighbor has certainly no right to assume airs of cerebral superiority, or to pique himself on a natural, if undeveloped, nobility of brain. But the coincidence of great intellectual vigor and activity with more than average brain-mass has been very frequently remarked after the decease of illustrious men. It is stated in the *British Medical Journal* that the brain of Sir James Simpson was found to weigh fifty-four ounces. This is three ounces and a half over the average weight of human brain, as calculated by Quain and Sharpey at forty-nine and a half ounces. It is far richer than assigned by tradition to Cuvier or to Dr. Abercrombie; but the less and weight of tradition often require a good deal of correction.

A LONDON paper reports that a young Buckinghamshire laboring man was examined at the Weybridge sessions regarding the nature of an oath prior to being sworn. He knew nothing of the nature of an oath; he hadn't read the Bible; he couldn't write; he couldn't spell his name; he did not know whether he believed in future rewards and punishments, and did not know whether he had heard of God or the devil; but he did know something about his age. "I be more nor twenty. There is nothing very extraordinary in this, but the editorial comment of the English journalist is somewhat curious. He says: "These sort of tales excite the horror of those amiable folks who fancy that a thorough knowledge of the three R's will usher in the millennium."

AT the meeting of the British Geographical Society on the 9th, the President, Sir R. Murchison, stated that there is a reason to suppose that since May last Dr. Livingstone had been in Ujiji stopped for want of provisions and means, with most of his attendants gone or dead. He was, however, happy to state that in consequence of a communication he had made to the Earl of Clarendon, the Government had consented, even in these economical times, to provide the means, and to try to help him from Zanzibar. Dr. Kirke had already tried to help him, but chiefs broke out in the caravan, and, as they all knew, the expedition failed.

Henry Clay's Insane Son.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Yesterday morning our special telegrams announced the end of a weary life, in stating that Theodore, eldest son of Henry Clay, had died in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life is briefly thus: At thirty years of age Theodore Clay was a promising lawyer. He was the image and, hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were whispers of wild living, and of indifferent morals, that somewhat tinged the fair repute and even darkened the future prospects of the scion of a noble house. Still it was hoped that these were but the result of youth, and would be cast aside when circumstances called upon the matured man to assert himself and make his talent tell in the community. It was at this turning point in his life that Theodore Clay began to pursue, with an unwonted perseverance that caused his friends great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long loved hopelessly. The object of his attachment, who is at the present moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, repulsed, calmly but kindly, every attention offered by the infatuated young man, after his meaning had become manifest. At last it became evident that "he was not all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express insanity. Violent demonstrations tended to confirm the impression, it being even related that he went to the house of Mr. ——— and demanded his daughter at the pistol's point, and at last the wretched truth could no longer be concealed. The confinement in the asylum became a stern necessity. This was accordingly done in 1852, we believe), his father providing for his support at that time, and leaving $20,000 in his will, the income from which was secured to Theodore for life. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most afflicted of the inmates, but only his proud descent, but his graceful manner and flow of conversation rendering him an object of interest to all visitors. He labored under the hallucination that he was George Washington, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitudes of the Father of his Country. At the occasional balls given to the inmates (averaging some five hundred in number) he was always exquisitely dressed in the style of his day, and was the best beau present. During all these long years, despite his general gentleness and cheerfulness of manner, he was restless and discontented, and required close watching, it never, in fact, having been considered prudent to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his condition began to grow worse, and he soon after became demented, continuing in a hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when he died.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER GOODS
OF BOYS' CLOTHING,
An extra large stock of Summer Suits of Cassimeres and Linens, all styles and sizes.
OF MEN'S CLOTHING,
Full Lines of Scotch Suits, Linen and Duck Suits, Dusters, Alpacca and Flannel Coats.
OF PIECE GOODS,
For Custom Department, New French and English Trouserings, Scotch, English and French Coatings, Plain and Fancy Doeskin Cassimeres, making a splendid assortment of New and Desirable Goods for the present season at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Gray & Logan,
No. 47 SIXTH ST.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR).

EXPLOSIONS
FROM PETROLEUM
CRYSTAL PETROLEUM WORKS PITTSBURGH
AVOIDED.
The many accidents which have occurred of late, throughout the country, by the use of cheap and adulterated Petroleum, have prompted us to present an article to the public which can be relied upon as absolutely safe.
Our present brand "Crystal" has enjoyed a reputation both at home and abroad for many years, second to none. We have never had one single instance of complaint, but the general demand by the public to have an article which is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, safe and reliable, induces us to offer our new Brand.
Incolumitas!
It will stand a fire test of 125 deg. Fahrenheit, which is 15 deg. more than the U. S. Law requires. It can be had in five gallon patent Tin Cans, with patent Nozzles; one or two Cans in a case, each Can hermetically sealed.
The Nozzle cannot be removed or opened without detection, which gives perfect assurance to the consumer that the Oil is pure and unadulterated, as it left the Works.
A Liberal Allowance made for empty Cans, returned in good condition.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS,
93 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. O. BOX 797.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over good turnpike to the Springs. Parties from Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs in from eight to ten hours.
Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Bedford Waters will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:
Whole Barrels (Steamed Oak) 40 gallons ..... $4 00.
Half Barrels (Steamed Oak) 20 gallons ..... 2 50.
Half Barrels (in Mulberry Wood) 20 gallons ..... 3 00.
Parties wishing to engage Rooms or any further information, will please address the Proprietor.
BEDFORD SPRINGS.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co
93 MARKET STREET,
THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.
Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest styles in Carver Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand
Sterling Silver Table Ware.
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases.
Gent's and Misses' Dressing Cases, a celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware.
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
Gold and Silver American Watches.
Fine grades of the best Swiss and Waltham Watches.
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.
Precious Stones.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

J. & H. Phillips,
26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,
Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, BRONZED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for Stores and Dwellings, SHADE FIXTURES, LAMPS and FIXTURES.
Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, TUBING, &c.
OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Page's Patent and Balcomb's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.
Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.
Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.
LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBROQUINS of every description,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAB SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and CARPETING, cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF,
For making Beef Tea in a few minutes.
HORSE HAIR FLESH BRUSHES,
Curved.
HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES,
Various Designs.
MEXICAN VANILLA BEAN,
Fresh and Luscious.
SARG'S SHAVING SOAP,
Containing 30 per cent. of Glycerine.
VERITABLE EAU DE COLOGNE,
(Joseph Ant. Farina.)
SOCIETE HYGENIQUE OIL,
Fresh supply of Choice Odors.
AT
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH ST. (old St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW
Cooking Range.
ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE,
THE MOST CONVENIENT, DURABLE AND LATEST IMPROVED RANGE IN THE MARKET,
Having all the conveniences that can be produced in a Range, and warranted to work as represented.
Call and see it before purchasing.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 WOOD STREET.

LIPPINCOTT'S
KEYSTONE
Soda Water
APPARATUS.
BEST, CHEAPEST,
MORE CONVENIENT,
MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,
NO COMPLICATION
OF MACHINERY.
Samples can be seen at the Agency.
McClarran & McKennan's,
DRUG STORE,
85 MARKET STREET
PITTSBURGH.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 2ps

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
Silks, Silks, Silks.
American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.
All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.
Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.
Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
1870. 1870.
Specialties.
SILK SACQUES,
New Styles, Paris Make.
New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Gray & Logan,
No. 47 SIXTH ST.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR).

Real Llama Lace,
CIRCULARS,
POINTS,
PALETOTS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
All the Newest Styles and Patterns.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS
BLUE AND GREEN,
FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.
New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.
WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness not surpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of the keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
TTSS Office, No. 167 First avenue.
Ten Thousand Dollars Cash
AND
TEN ACRES OF LAND,
Are offered by the citizens of HUBBARD

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 27, 1870.

Our money market has undergone a change in a slight decline in gold. Stocks are also reopting. The transactions have been light without any symptoms of improvement at present.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The money market was firmer, and although the rates were nominally as heretofore quoted, there was more decline in gold than the slightest figure, the better demand being attributed to the advance in prices at the Stock Exchange, while the effect of the Government's old sale in withdrawing currency from the street was not without a slight influence. Commercial paper is in fair demand, at six to six and a half per cent., the country banks being more especially prominent in the market as buyers, an indication that these institutions expect an unusual demand for money for the balance of the spring and summer. The government sold a million of gold at the Sub-Treasury; the bids were for a total of nearly six millions. The awarded bids were as follows: $100,000@114.39, $100,000@114.40, $ 90,000@114.41, $100,000@114.42, $100,000@114.43, $100,000@114.44, $100,000@114.45, $25,000@114.48, $ 5,000@114.48 $2,000@114.48.

The advance in exchange yesterday seemed to be more operative on gold to-day, especially as the competition was so great for the government sale. After this announcement of an upward tendency the price ran up to 114¾, but subsequently declined to 114⅝. Holders of gold held two to four and a half per cent. to have their balances carried over. The European steamers took out $350,000 in specie.

The foreign exchange market was lower in sellin, between the drawers and bankers, but for over-the-counter business was steady 1 109½ for prime bankers' 60 day and 107¾ for sight sterling. The market is yet pretty well supplied with bills against the recent lowest figures, while the demand is not active, indeed, considering the time of the year, the demand is only moderate. The slight decline in advance are due not so much to the demand or bills as to the absence of commercial and gold bills.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 21, 1870, was 3,610,420.

—The New York *World* says: This supposed-to-be eventful Wednesday, as prognosticated or a week past in the horoscope of the bears o be full of panic and disaster on the Stock Exchange owing to Washington legislation, has passed over, on the contrary, with a buoyant and strong market. The slow news from Washington in regard to financial measures has freely distributed, but the public have been so tired to this of rate that it had little effect. The Banking and Currency Committee did no report the $95,000,000 new currency bill till Wednesday or Thursday of next week, and it is well understood by the Committee and the House that it stands not the most remote chance of becoming a law.

The funding bill is postponed until the Ways and Means Committee have considered the as bill. When that will be is not known.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 5th says: The ease in money increases, and he banks have large amounts, which they think it more prudent to keep idle than to end at the extreme low rates they would obain by pressing it upon the market. On call oans the rate ranges at 3@5 per cent, the bulk f the transactions being done at 4@5 per cent. Discounts remain dull, owing to the scarcity of acceptable paper. Prime names are current 5½@6 per cent.

Foreign exchange has been stronger and more active, rates being now fully up to the figures admitting of shipments of gold bullion is a good profit.

—The New York *Evening Post* of the 26th says: he gold market was weak early in the day, with sales as low as 114¾, but later became strong, and the price advanced to 114¾ on the irmness of foreign exchange, the rates of which re now fairly up to the point which warrants he export of gold coin. In the gold loan market the following rates have been paid for carrying: 3, 3½, 4 ⅌ cent.

The money market continues to work with unusual ease, and lenders have difficulty in employing their balances. The nominal rates on call are 3 to 5 ⅌ cent, with the bulk of the business at 4. National bank notes continue in excessive supply, and are at a discount. In the market for commercial paper rates are unchanged.

Government bonds are strong to-day and prices show but little change from those obtained with yesterday's sales. The Assistant Treasurer at 12 o'clock opened proposals for the sale to the government of $1,000,000 of 5-20s of the sinking fund.

The stock market to-day has been strong, with Pacific Mail as the chief feature, which has fluctuated between 33¾ and 49¾. The advance in the stock was caused by favorable reports concerning the annual statement, which will soon be ready for publication. After the close of the Stock Exchange in New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '82	112⅝	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds '65	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds '65,	113⅝	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds '67	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '68	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5-20s	113⅝	115	114⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113¼
U. S. 10-40s	109⅜
20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
20s, January and July, 1867	114
20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	97⅞
Currency Pacific	112½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 27, 1870.	10 A M	20 A M	12 M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	203½	203½	203½	203	203⅜
New Jersey Central	109¾			109	
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	145			145	
Reading	105⅞	105¾	106	105¾	105¾
Michigan Central	124⅞			124⅞	
Michigan Southern	98⅛	98⅛	98⅞	98⅛	97⅞
Illinois Central	140			140	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108⅞	108⅞		108⅝	
Chicago and Northwestern	85	85	85	85	84¾
Do preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	46	46	46	46¼	45¾
St. Paul preferred	81½	81½	81½	80¾	80½
Toledo and Wabash		56¾		56¾	
Toledo and Wabash pref.		72		72	
Fort Wayne		94¾		94¾	
Chicago and Alton		110		110	
Ohio and Mississippi	39¼	39¾	39¾	39¼	38⅞
Western Union Telegraph		32¾		31¾	32
Pacific Mail	41¼	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾
Adams Express		63¾		63¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		35¾		35¾	
American M. U. Express		43		43	
United States Express		51¾		51¾	
Gold	114¾	115	115	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	203½	203⅜		⅛
N. J. Central	109¾	109		¾
Erie	23¾	23¾		¼
Harlem	145	145		
Reading	105⅞	105¾		⅛
Mich. Central	124⅞	124⅞		
Mich. Southern	98⅛	97⅞		⅛
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts.	108⅜	108⅜		
Chicago and North	85⅛	84¾		⅜
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾		
Rock Island	104⅛	103¾		⅜
St. Paul	46⅛	45¾		⅜
Do. preferred	81⅜	80½		⅞
Tol. and Wabash	56¾	56¾		
Do. preferred	73	72		1
Fort Wayne	95	94¾		¼
Chicago and Alton	110	110		
Ohio and Miss	39⅜	38⅞		½
Western U. Tel	32¾	32		¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	40¾		1
Adams Express	63¾	63¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	35¾	35¾		
Am. U. S. Express	43	43		
U. S. Express	51¾	51¾		
Gold	115	114⅝		⅜

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stock in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, May 27, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was dull with an uneven tendency as relates to most descriptions, the demand being light. This, however, is just what may be looked for when the season is taken into consideration. The receipts of produce keeps pace with the wants of the home market, prices generally being irregular and unsatisfactory. The weather continues pleasant. Groceries—We have nothing very new to notice. There was a good trade demand for most descriptions, sugars and molasses being held firm. Coffees are rather firm, the stock being light. Teas and other descriptions hold their own. Bacon and Provisions—Holders continue firm in their views. The activity we have previously mentioned continues. The stock on the market is not a large one and will soon be exhausted unless replenished. As compared with fresh meats, bacon is decidedly the cheapest. Flour—the market is steady, with a fair inquiry for jobbing purposes. The stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. The receipts since our last were 1,142 bushels. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are doing a good business with dealers who purchase to sell again. The demand for export east has pretty much subsided. Eggs—market firm, with a good demand. The advance noticed in our last has been maintained. The receipts for the past few days were small. Butter—market firm but no higher. The receipts keep pace with demand. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was quiet with a moderate trade demand, and a small stock to operate with. The receipts were 75 bbls. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from: $2 50@4 50@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The firmness in the Eastern markets has produced a change. We are reported receipts of 60 barrels soda ash, common at 4c; refined 4½c; potash, 7¼@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ⅌ barrel. Market well supplied.

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving since the advent of warm weather. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Apples sold at 6@7c ⅌ lb; peaches—quarters 8@9c; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 20@ 22c ⅌ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was devoid of activity, standard white sold in a jobbing way at 23½@23½c ⅌ gallon.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of Factory at 15@16c; Goshen, Ohio, 16c; New York 17c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@16c ⅌ lb.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand for local purposes at the following: No 1 mackerel $28@29 ⅌ bbl; No 2 large $17 50@18; No 2 medium $15; No 3 $12 50@13; Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8 50. Baltimore shad $8 50. Codfish 5c ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat and oats were fair. We can report a moderate demand, prices however have undergone no change worthy of special notice. The receipts since our last were: Oats 1,541 sacks; Rye 79 sacks, barley none; wheat 81 sacks; corn 1025 sacks. The current rates were: red winter wheat $1 13@1 18@1 20; white $1 25@1 28@1 30 ⅌ bush. Oats have been neglected for some time, prices weak and tending downward. The nominal rates were on wharf and from depot 47@ 48c; and from store 52@55c. Corn still not active; holders are not disposed to accept lower figures, the stock in operators' hands being light. Rye—market devoid of activity; sales to a limited extent were reported at 95@96c ⅌ bush. Barley dull; nobody appears to want the article just now: we omit figures.

POTATOES—We have no improvement to note as relates to prices or demand, peach blows being offered at 35@40c ⅌ bush with more sellers than buyers.

FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale rates we are now quoting: Middlings $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sacks 25c per cwt; sacks $1 50 ⅌ cwt.

CORN—The market was firm with an active demand, with a light stock to operate on; we can report sales at 17@18c ⅌ dozen.

HOMINY—The market was inactive. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from 3 50@4 50 ⅌ barrel.

HEMP—We are noted sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $167 ⅌ ton.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified 91c; lower grades 90c; Monongahela $1 60@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at 92 25; old rye retailing from $1 00@1 00@1 50 ⅌ gallon, according to age.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical soaps, 7½c; No. 1 rosin 6½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ⅌ can, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½ ⅌ cans $3 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen; Dodsworth's, ½ ⅌ can $1 50.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet the current wants of the local trade. They are daily in receipt of wheat from the West and south. The principal sales since our last were 1,142 barrels, and for the past seven days 2,210 barrels. The store rates are: Spring wheat extra, $5 25@5 50; in sacks 25c ⅌ bbl less; winter wheat, in bbls, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; fancy brands ranged from $7 00@7 50 ⅌ barrel; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls and $5 50 in sacks; Cleveland Light $5; Springfield $5; Lilly white $5 50, and 25c@50c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 85 ⅌ bbl; Dayton City $5 85; Wayne City $6; Gem $5 50; Gem Blue $5 75. Andrews's choice $6 25 ⅌ bbl, and 25c off in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6@6 50; in sacks $6@6 25; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 50; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—The demand is improving. Dealers report a good business being transacted. The receipts were 27 packages. The current rates for fresh roll, in small packages, in good condition were 20@22c ⅌ lb. Packed lots are offered at various prices, buyers for the latter kinds being scarce.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, but not in sufficient quantities to produce any change in prices; sales of live chickens by the coop at 50@$1 00 ⅌ pair.

EGGS—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 15c ⅌ doz.

LIME—The market was not an active one. Sales of cestern at $1 75, and Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ⅌ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 75 ⅌ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STARCH—The market is without change; we are reported sales at 8½ ⅌ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ⅌ lb; No. 3 5c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal 5 and 6, ⅌ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

HAY—The market was dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We note sales of wagon lots at $12, $16@18 ⅌ ton for common to prime timothy.

HERB—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at 6½c ⅌ ton. Market continues a fair supply.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to notice as relates to prices or demands. The sales were liberal to meet the wants of the home trade. The current rates were as follows: Shoulders 12½@14c for plain, 15½@15½c for sugar cured; clear sides, clear, 16c; clear short rib 17½c, clear do 17½c; breakfast bacon 15½c; clear 13 and 15½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20½@21c.

MESS PORK—$20 00@20 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ⅌ caddies 19½@19½c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 80c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $6 50 ⅌ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ⅌ dozen.

SEEDS—The demand was limited, the season being about over. Flaxseed nominal at $2 15@ 2 20 ⅌ bushel. Timothy or clover not wanted.

EYE FLOUR—Market quiet, sales of a regular way in bbls ⅌ in sacks $4 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 55@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

GROCERIES—Dealers report the market in a healthy condition, the prospect of an abundant fruit crop having strengthened the views of holders of sweets. Coffees are not so firm although no change has yet taken place.

COFFEES—Market firm and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18½c; good 19@20c; prime 21@ 21½c; choice 22@23c; old government Java 27c; roasted loose, 24c; papers, 25c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, 12¾@14c; A coffee, 13½c; B do 13c; extra C 12½c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Very little on market, and what sold from 10@11½c, as to quality. Cuba—10½c for prime; 11c for choice. Porto Rico 10½@11c ⅌ lb.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 65c; Havemyer & Elder's drips 90c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden '60c; amber 55c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@90c. MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ⅌ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial $1 00@1 25; Japan 80@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

RICE—Carolina at 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—At 6½@6¾c; Satin Gloss 11¼c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 28, 1870. }

The improved turn of feeling in trade iron circles noted in our last has been well maintained. We do not, however, wish to be understood as encouraging the belief that an increase in rates has been established for such is not the fact, but the feeling seems to be very general that the lowest point in prices has been attained, and with light stocks of leading standard irons the prospects of the early future look decidedly more hopeful to producers of raw irons.

Our city mills are generally working full time, and considering the advanced season the volume of their orders is quite satisfactory.

We can quote the following rates:

Bituminous Coal-Smelting from Lake Superior Ore.

400 tons strictly open gray forge at furnace..... $21 00—5 mos.
350 tons medium close gray forge at furnace..... 22 00—4 mos.
100 tons fancy gray forge at furnace..... 31 00—4 mos.
100 tons good gray at furnace..... 32 00—4 mos.
50 tons mottle at furnace..... 32 00—4 mos.
100 tons close forge to arrive..... 32 00—6 mos.
100 tons close forge from yard..... 32 00—4 mos.
300 tons neutral forge, mixture, native ore..... 30 00—cash.
100 tons medium red short forge.. 31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium red short forge.. 32 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 3 anthracite at..... $32 00—6 mos.
200 tons No. 2 anthracite..... 33 00—6 mos.
100 tons white anthracite..... 29 00—4 mos.
100 tons extra grey neutral forge..... 29 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 2 foundry..... 32 00—cash.
50 tons No. 2 foundry..... 34 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry..... 35 00—4 mos.
60 tons No. 1 foundry..... 36 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 foundry..... 35 00—6 mos.
30 tons No. 1 extra foundry..... 36 50—4 mos.
100 tons No. 2 extra foundry..... 34 00—4 mos.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry Bushong. 36 00—4 mos.
30 tons B No. 1 foundry temple.. 35 00—4 mos.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry temple.. 36 00—4 mos.
10 tons A No. 1 foundry Bushong. 36 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry..... 35 00—4 mos.
100 tons cold blast No. 3 neutral forge. 30 00—3 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Week Ending May 28, 1870.

Canal Boats.	Consignee.	Tons.
Jesse Armstrong	Nimick & Co	60
Geo. Metcalf	Nimick & Co	60
A. J. McGiverin	Nimick & Co	60
Wm. Hoover	Nimick & Co	60
Valley	Nimick & Co	62
O. Barnard	Nimick & Co	60
Total		362

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	6 Zug & Co, metal	7
Reese, Graff & Dull, m	3	
Total		13

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	4	Hartman & H, m	5
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	4	J Reamer, m	4
R Wister, m	2	Jno Moorhead, metal	2
Total			20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Chess, Smyth & Co, m	1	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, ore	1
Coleman, R & co	2	Brown & Co, ore	1
Wm Smith & Co, m	2	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, m	1
Jones & L, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	10
Total			21

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal	6	Wm Smith & Co, metal	3
Total			9

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The market for iron is dull in sympathy with all other branches of industry, and there is hardly anything to report.

American pig is dull but steady at $33 for the best brands of No. 1, though many of the smaller concerns are offering their iron at a material concession. The Thomas Iron Company have sold within 11,000 tons of their make for the year, and have now orders for about 37,000 yet to be made. They are reported out of the market for No. 1. No. 2 is in very large supply, with no animation in the business. $30 is the ground quotation; a dollar less is taken in many instances. Gray Forge we quote at $29@30. It is in small demand. We hear of small sales of 200 tons Swedes at a price reported to be not more than $38. White and mottled we quote at $27.

Scotch Pig—There has been quite a stir in this article, occasioned by the effort of a party in London to buy up the stock here and to arrive, and so make a corner in the market. In pursuance of this design, sales, though not very large, of the following lots have been reported, at $34 to $34 50; Glengarnock, $34 50 to $35; Coltness, at $36 50 to 37. The same party is reported to have bought 50,000 tons of iron in Glasgow. The stock of all brands of Scotch irons cannot exceed a few hundred tons, and we have heard it estimated as low as 500. There are also, say 1,200 tons on the way, of which probably half has been sold. We quote Garsherrie at $36 @ 37. Of Coltness we hear of sales of 100 tons at $36 50, and 200 tons at $37. We quote at 37@ gold. Glengarnock we quote at $35. 200 tons have been sold at $34 from $31 to $34 50. Eglinton we quote at $33. 100 tons from store sold at $35; also 100 tons, same price.—*Iron Age.*

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 28, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was quiet all the week one; holders, however, appeared firm in their views, and not disposed to accept lower rates than were current the day previous. The result was the entire sales all told only amounted to 2,000 barrels, all crude. In refined there was no operations.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note in regard to crude. The market was a quiet one and sales were made at prices reported. Line sums are:

Spot 23¼c; May or June 12¾c; July 12¾c; last five months, sellers' option, 12¾@13c; all year, sellers' option, 11¾@12c; buyers' option, all year, 10¾@10c. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 12¾c; sales 1,000 bbls in 30 days at 12¾c. From the above it will be perceived that 12¾c appears to be the standard rate for most deliveries.

REFINED OIL.

The market was without animation. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, whilst neither is disposed to give way. The nominal rates are: Spot 27¼@27½c, May or June, 27½c; July 27½c; August 28c; August to December 28½c; B O all year 29½c. Antwerp—Dispatches quote refined at 52½ francs.

DISPATCHES,

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—The *Herald* says that but little activity characterizes the market today, and prices did not essentially change, save upon the lower creek, where a shade weaker trading was done, there being extremely any pressure to sell, except on the part of rokers, and the amount of oil offering at anything less than the inside prices yesterday is limited. At 30 upon the lower creek and 34 ½ on the upper creek were the ruling offers, with sellers at an advance of 1@2c per bbl above those figures. Outside markets remain quiet and dull.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek..... $4 15
500 bbls upper creek..... 4 15
500 bbls upper creek..... 4 15
500 bbls Petroleum Center..... 4 35
500 bbls Rouseville..... 4 30
250 bbls Rouseville..... 4 30
1,000 bbls lower creek..... 4 32½
500 bbls lower creek..... 4 35

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Market quiet and firm with but little doing. Refined spot—sales 261, 27¼c asked; June 27½@27¾c; July 27½c; August 28c asked; September to December 28½c asked; buyers all year 28c. Crude 14¾@14½c; in bbls 19½c. Market steady.

NEW YORK, May 27, 5:30 P. M.—Market firm and active. Crude, 15c; refined 27½@27¾c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

D. Rye & Co	500	Fisher Bros	250
Liberty Oil Works	480	Fisher Bros	252
A. R. Brown	163	J. Gallagher	163
Total			1,595

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Jas Wilkins, 400 bbls crude; Liberty Oil Works, 480 do do; Brown, 250 do do; A B Mills, 163 do do; J Gallagher, 80 do do.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bros, 48 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & Co, 200 bbls refer to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 109 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 196 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

We, 200 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 160 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A Scaife, 400 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Jas H Riter, 742 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Mosier, Lauer, K & Co, 185 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brandt & Wagner, 50 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 1,756 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Kingston Bros & Co, 47 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

W P Logan, 200 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 463 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

P Wiesenberger, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined..... 4,238 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Model No 2, & Co, 1,100 bbls to Warden, F. & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 637 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 661 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Bergler & Co 711 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 626 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 3,738 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

ERRANTS—Steady and firm; engagement to Buffalo at 60¢ for corn and 80¢ for oats.

FLOUR—Fairly active and prices firm.

WHEAT—An active speculative demand for No. 2 sales at 91 @91 ⅛ cash, and $1 00@1 02 seller June, closing at $1 00@1 00⅛ cash, and $1 02@1 02 seller June; in the afternoon market was active at $1 02@1 02¼ seller June.

CORN—Generally active, but prices weak and declining; sales at 39@39c for No. 2, and 76@77c for rejected, closing at the inside prices; optional sales were made at 40@40¼c for June, and 40¼@40½c for July. June in the afternoon market, quiet at 39¾c for No 2 seller June.

OATS—Moderately active, closing weak, with sellers at 42¾@43c; optional sales were made at 47½@ 47¾c seller June.

RYE—Fairly active and prices firm at 81c for No 1.

BARLEY—Low grades active and declining; No 2 Milwaukee spring sold at $1 09@1 09½.

HOGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fair and steady; mess pork sold at $20 75@20 90 for mess; 18½c for lard; 11½@12c for bulk shoulders, and 15½@15¾c for bulk short ribs.

CATTLE—Active for upper qualities and quiet for other grades; $7 25@8 75 for good to extra Texas steers; $4 50@7 00 for fair to prime cows; $3 50@ 4 75 for inferior to prime stock.

HOGS—Supply large at $6 80@6 50 for fair to medium; $6 90@7 75 for good to smooth lots.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Flour in good demand. Corn close dull and prices 3c lower; mixed car 35c. Oats dull at 36@38c. Rye unchanged. Barley nominal. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominal at $20 50@ 21 00. Lard dull and prices nominal at 18@18½c. Bacon dull and prices nominal at 11@11½c for shoulders, 14½c for clear rib and 15½c for clear sides. Whisky firm at 91c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Cotton—Low middling 25½c. Flour—$5 25. Corn—White 54c; mixed 52c. Oats 46c. Rye 81. Provisions inactive but prices firm. Mess pork $20 50@21 00. Bacon—Shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 14½c; clear 15c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1 00@1 05. Tobacco—Medium lugs $3 50@4 50; fine leaf for trusted to good logs; $5 25@6 00 for low to good leaf.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 27.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1 06; amber Michigan $1 06; regular do $1 04; amber Michigan $1 02; closing at $1 05@1 06; red $1 03@1 04. Corn dull and lower; sales at 41@41½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No 1 at 37½c. Rye firm at 81c. Barley dull and nominal at 70@75c. Seed—Clover dull at $6 50@6 60. Timothy quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 07.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cotton stiff at 22c; receipts 518 bales; exports 338 bales; week's receipts 3,409 bales; exports 2,000 bales; stock 14,678 bales. Flour—Superfine $5 60. Corn $1 15@1 17½. Oats 66@68c. Hay $20 00@22 00. Bran $14 00. Bacon—Sides nominal. Pork $20 00. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; sides 15c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 27.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat firm and better; sales of 7,000 bush amber Iowa at $1 30; 2,000 bush No 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; and 7,500 bush No 2 do at $1 13. Corn steady; sales 1,000 bush choice No 2 at $1 05, and 2,000 bush ear in drop, on private terms.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—Flour firmer; choice spring extra held at $5 75. Wheat firm at $1 06 for No 1; $1 04 for No 2. Oats firm at 40½c for No 2. Corn firm at 39½c for rejected. Rye higher, 82c for No 1. Barley nominal.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red winter $1 21. Corn dull. Oats dull. Petroleum quiet and unchanged, standard white refined 26c in round lots. Crude quiet at 15 25 ⅌ barrel.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 27.—Wheat more active and stronger; extra $1 02@1 03. No 1 at 99@1 01; regular $1 26; amber $1 22. Corn 36c. Oats—State 38c; western 40c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Cotton nominally middling 22c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts 2,224 bales; stock 19,299 bales; receipts for the week, 10,892; exports, 10,652 bales; sales 90,000 bales.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅝@114⅝.

NEW YORK, May 27—P. M.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wall street this afternoon suddenly lost the buoyancy of the morning, and lower prices were made on the Stock Exchange, a cold room decline being attended with feverish and unsettled feeling. The occasion of this marked change was a break in foreign exchange from 109½ to 109¾. The advance in gold this morning enabled bankers to buy considerable amount of funds for shipment, which increased the volume of exchange and caused some free sales of gold. In addition a considerable amount of bills were drawn against other than government including 150,000 sterling said to be drawn by the Pennsylvania Railroad company on their bonds negotiated in Europe. The decline in Exchange caused a break in gold from 114¾ to 114⅜,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting of the U. P. General Assembly.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Reports on Church Extension, Papal Baptism, Organic Union With Reformed Presbyterian Church, Education, Divorce, Etc.—Papers on Psalmody, Secret Societies, Etc.—Decoration Day Discussed—Pulpit Appointments, Etc.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

Half an hour was then spent in devotional exercises.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Rev. R. E. Pollock presented a paper relative to a donation of one hundred and sixty acres of land, by John Irwin, of Coshocton, Ohio, located in Clark county, Iowa, which had been sold for taxes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A CLEVER JOKE.

Elder Wm. Getty presented the following paper:

WHEREAS, The action of the Presbyteries of Monongahela, Westmoreland and Frankfort, in regard to the Theological Seminary, shows a want of confidence in the Board of Foreign Missions, and conveys the impression to the church at large, that said Presbyteries understand the working of Foreign Missions better than the Board; and, whereas, the assignment to said Presbyteries of the China Mission work would establish a precedent for other Presbyteries to follow; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be abolished, and that the work of foreign missions be placed under the direct direction of the Presbyteries of Monongahela, Westmoreland and Frankfort.

Resolved, That in the event of this change being made, said Presbyteries shall have the privilege of allowing missionaries to do as they please in regard to the distinctive principles of the church.

The reading of this paper created considerable laughter, and a general buzz throughout the assembly.

A motion was made to receive the paper and lay it on the table.

A delegate opposed the motion, believing that the paper was trifling in its nature.

Another delegate suggested that it be returned to the writer.

Rev. D. S. McHenry stated that the paper was not of a character suited for presentation to the Assembly. He was utterly opposed to receiving the paper, and moved to amend the resolution by granting it the same privilege of withdraw it.

The second clerk, Mr. Wallace, stated that, under the rule, a paper not yet received could not be withdrawn.

Mr. McHenry remarked that the clerk was right, and that he would therefore withdraw his amendment.

Rev. Mr. Blair thought the paper not so objectionable. It was only a novel way of resenting an object—of showing how supremely ridiculous it was for a few Presbyteries to undertake to direct the operations of the General Assembly. He thought the paper ought to be treated respectfully.

Another member suggested that the paper was merely playful. It had served its purpose, and ought to be laid on the table.

Mr. Getty cut short the debate by asking leave to withdraw the paper, which was granted.

PRESBYTERIAL REPORTS.

Reports of Presbyteries were then called for, when the reports from Mansfield and Nebraska were presented and referred to the Committee on Narrative and State of Religion.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Second Clerk read a paper from the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America, covering a resolution proposing a correspondence with the United Presbyterian Church of North America, and appointing Rev. J. W. Stuckenberg as Corresponding Delegate to this Assembly.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., read the report of the Board of Church Extension, showing the operations of the year. It appeared that $6,086 98 had been received from all sources. Of this amount, $4,017 34 had been paid out to relieve the necessities of needy congregations. The sum of $11,759 had been asked for, leaving only $1,669 remained in the treasury.

The Treasurer's report was also presented, from which it appeared that only one of the fifty-two Presbyteries had contributed the amount required, while many congregations had contributed nothing.

The report was referred to the Committee on Church Extension, and the Treasurer's statement to the Finance Committee.

PAPAL BAPTISM.

Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the question with regard to the validity of Papal baptism, read a report. The first point discussed is: Can the Church of Rome be regarded as a church of Christ? If she is a Christian church, and baptism is administered by her in accordance with divine appointment, the conclusion would be that the validity of her baptism must be admitted; but if she does not possess the character of a Christian church, her ministers cannot be regarded as men who are qualified to administer the Christian sacraments, and consequently the validity of her baptism cannot be admitted.

The report then discusses the question: Is, then, the Church of Rome, as a distinct organization, acknowledging the Bishop of Rome as her ecclesiastical head, and holding that system of doctrine embraced in the decrees of the Council of Trent, a Christian church? Is she so constituted, and is that system of religious doctrine which she holds of such a character, as to give her a claim to be regarded as a church of Jesus Christ? This question we feel constrained to answer in the negative.

The reasons are then given why the Church of Rome is not a Christian Church. 1. Because she rests on a false foundation, making Peter the rock instead of Jesus Christ. 2. The religious worship and ritual of the Church of Rome partakes of the nature of idolatry by the worship of departed saints and of angels. 3. Even where the fundamental truths of Christianity are professedly received, such are the corruptions incorporated with them that the truth is virtually repudiated. The great doctrine of the divinity of the Son of God is many be professedly held; but he is robbed of the glory which belongs to him, when a position of capacity, if not of actual superiority, is assigned to the Virgin Mary, who is styled the mother of God. The doctrine of the original depravity of our nature may be acknowledged; but by sanctioning the doctrine of the Immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, this fundamental truth is rejected. The doctrine of justification by faith in the righteousness of Christ is overthrown by ascribing to works of merit the merit of securing our acceptance in the sight of God. The sufficiency and perfection of the atonement of our Lord and Saviour are repudiated by the cardinal error that the fire of purgatory is effectual to cleanse away from sin, and in preparing for heavenly glory.

While then we admit that the Church of Rome professedly receives the leading doctrines of the Gospel, these doctrines are so corrupted by her traditions which are incorporated with them that their true character is destroyed. And though we do not deny that there may be true Christians who have a spiritual communion with her, they are Christians not because they are consistent Romanists, but because in reality they reject the errors which are incorporated with the papal system.

In conclusion, then, we are of opinion that the Church of Rome was once a Christian church, yet, by a gradual departure from the truth as it is in Jesus, and corrupting the faith once delivered to the saints, she has lost all claim to that character. As an ecclesiastical organization, she is now to be regarded as an apostate church as the synagogue of Satan; and the true followers of Christ are commanded to come out of her that they may not be partakers of her sins, and that they may not receive of her plagues. Instead of bearing the inscription, and the assurance of Christian fellowship on the part of that body. Referred to Committee on Correspondence.

Report of Rev. W. W. Barr, Corresponding Delegate to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. He had been warmly welcomed, and had reciprocated the kindly expressions of regard. Referred to Committee on Correspondence.

Rev. Mr. Bruce, delegate to the General Assembly of the O. S. (Schoo.) Presbyterian Church, held in New York. In 1869, reported that he had received the assurances of the fraternal regards of that body. Referred to Committee on Correspondence.

RECEPTION OF REV. J. C. NEVIN.

It being announced that Rev. J. C. Nevin, the distinguished missionary to China, was in the room, he was invited to a seat on the platform; and the Assembly, on his making his appearance, greeted him by rising and turning to the church, by rising in a body, and thus testifying their regard for him. Being in ill health he was excused from speaking.

Mr. Nevin has been between ten and eleven years the able representative of the United Presbyterian church to the mission field at Canton, China. He arrived direct by the Pacific railroad on Tuesday, and is staying at present with James Edie, Poplar street, Allegheny.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

Resolution for reorganization of Board of Church Extension. Referred.

Action of Allegheny Presbytery in regard to overture to raise a permanent fund for indigent ministers. Referred to Bills and Overtures.

Memorial of the Presbytery of Chartiers, relative to Article of Testimony against secret societies. Referred to bills and Overtures.

Memorial of Philadelphia Presbytery on the same subject. Same reference.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Address from the Executive Committee of the National Association opposed to secret societies, recommending the Assembly to send delegates to the Convention in opposition to secret societies, to be held in Cincinnati on the 9th of June next. The address takes strong grounds against secret oath-bound organizations as anti-Christian, and recommends uncasing hostility thereto. It was signed by J. C. Webster, Mt. Pleasant, Illinois."

Mr. Blair thought the language of the report was too strong. The Assembly should merely receive it, and lay it on the table. He was opposed to receiving outside petitions. Next they would have women's rights petitions, and petitions in favor of polygamy. Their work was inside the Church, not out of it.

Dr. Brown, of Iowa—It is our duty to let our light so shine that others, seeing our good works—

Rev. Mr. Pollock—I raise the point that this discussion is out of order.

The Moderator—The debate is out order.

On motion, the paper was referred to a special committee, consisting of R. W. Collins, Dr. Brown, and T. Wilkin.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH UNION.

Dr. Pressly presented the report of the Committee on Union with Presbyterian Churches, as follows:

The Committee on the subject of union among the different portions of the Presbyterian family respectfully report: On the 4th of August, last, the time appointed by the preceding convention, a meeting was held in Pittsburgh. On this occasion a majority of the Committee of the United Presbyterian Church were present, but only one of the Old School Presbyterian Church and not a single one of the New School Presbyterian Church was in attendance. In consequence of the failure of our brethren to attend at the time appointed no conference could be done. The convention consequently adjourned *sine die*.

Report accepted and placed on calendar.

THE PSALMODY QUESTION.

A memorial from the Presbytery of Kansas, relating to psalmody, was read.

Rev. Mr. Pollock moved the appointment of a special committee of seven, one from each Synod, to whom should be referred all papers on the subject of Psalmody, adopted, and the following committee appointed: Rev. James Thompson, Synod of New York; Rev. J. S. Easton, D.D., Synod of Pittsburg; Rev. Joseph R. Pressly, First Synod of the West; Rev. W. A. Robb, Second Synod of the West; Rev. D. Scott, Synod of Illinois; Rev. James Scarimer, Synod of Iowa; Hon. Judge Downing, Synod of Ohio.

On motion, Dr. Easton was chosen chairman of the committee.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS PRESENTED.

Report of Committee of the Synod of Illinois, on the Article on Appeals. Referred to Bills and Overtures.

Recommendation of the Presbytery of Xenia, for the consolidation of the Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the two Boards named, with instructions to make a joint report.

Memorial from the Rock Island Presbytery, relative to the adoption of the new and old version of the Psalms in metre. Referred to the Committee on Publication.

Memorial from Presbytery of Le Claire, relative to frequency of overtures. Referred to bills and overtures.

Paper from Presbytery of Detroit on the subject of Psalmody. Referred to the select Committee and Committee on Publication.

Paper from Steubenville Presbytery asking aid from Church Extension Board. Referred to Committee on Church Extension.

RECONSIDERATION.

The Assembly reconsidered the vote by which they referred the papers relating to Secret Societies to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. Said papers were then referred to the Judicial Committee.

The Book of Discipline was read and referred to the Judicial Committee.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. D. T. McHenry.

Afternoon Session

Assembly met at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Clokey.

The minutes of the Synods of Illinois, the first of the West, of Pittsburgh and Ohio, were presented and referred to the Committee on Revision.

SCRIPTURAL LAW OF DIVORCE.

Dr. John Scott, from the committee to whom was referred a question on divorce, reported as follows:

On the following questions, in accordance with the action of the last General Assembly, the undersigned respectfully report:

1. Does a divorce secured on the ground of wilful desertion, leave the party at liberty to marry again?

If not, and yet a member of the church marries such a person in good faith, and under the impression that it is entirely lawful, how far should a church court extend forbearance in such a case?

If the first question is answered affirmatively, an answer to the second is unnecessary.

The Confession of Faith, chapter 24, section 6, declares that "nothing but adultery, or such wilful desertion as can in no way be remedied by the church or civil magistrate, is sufficient cause for dissolving the bond of marriage, wherein a public and orderly course of procedure is to be observed, and the persons concerned in it not left to their own wills and discretion in their own case."

Under our present ecclesiastical law, a divorce obtained according to its conditions leaves the party so obtaining it at liberty to marry again.

The paper was ordered to be placed on the calendar.

THE FREEDMEN'S MISSION.

The following is an abstract of the report of Board of Freedmen's Mission, referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Missions on Tuesday, without having been read:

The Board alludes to the fact that, in pursuance of the suggestion of the last General Assembly, an effort was made to establish a Normal School in a suitable location in the south, and found everything favorable except the fact that no property could be secured which they could hope to pay for without involving too large an indebtedness. Finally the Board concluded to proceed no further in the matter, but feel that the entire prize should not be abandoned. If the Assembly is disposed to proceed any further the Board suggests: To sell all the property of the Board not necessary for the organizations at Nashville and Vicksburg, and place those congregations under the care of the Home Mission Board. 2. That a plantation be secured in some central, well improved population, where an institution may be founded for educating the colored people, a special effort be made by church collections, or otherwise, to raise adequate funds for this purpose.

A detailed account of the operations of the year are then given.

The following appropriations are asked for: Vicksburg, $5,500, and $1,000 for contingent expenses. Nashville, $6,000. Leavenworth, Kansas, $1,000.

John Dean, Esq., Treasurer of the Board, received up till May 20, 1870, the sum of $14,744,66, and had paid out $11,770,99. Balance on hand, $2,973,67, which will meet all liabilities of the Board.

The terms of Revs. Wm. H. Andrews, Thos. H. Hanna and John B. Clark, expires at this meeting. The re-election of the two former is recommended, and the appointment of Rev. J. W. Witherspoon in room of Dr. Clark, who declines to serve any longer.

CONFERENCE ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

Mr. Bonner moved that Monday evening, at seven o'clock, be set apart for conference and prayer on the subject of Church Extension.

Mr. Wallace, Clerk, stated that that last Assembly has set apart this (Friday) evening, for that purpose.

Mr. S. M. Coon moved that the original regulation be carried out, which was agreed to.

CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It was moved that Monday evening, at seven o'clock, be set apart for conference and prayer on the subject of Foreign Missions. Lost.

On motion, Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, was made the order of the day for conference on the subject of Foreign Missions.

DECORATION DAY.

The Second Clerk, Mr. Wallace, stated that the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment wished to know whether the Association would be in session on Monday forenoon. The object was to ascertain whether the committee would prepare dinner on that day, which would be observed as a general holiday of the citizens.

Rev. Mr. McHenry moved, to test the question, that when the Assembly adjourns on Saturday, it adjourn to meet on Monday afternoon, next week.

Rev. Wm. Bruce opposed the adjourning to witness the decoration of the graves of those who have died in the war. It was well known that the United Presbyterian Church was in full sympathy with the general movement. It was unnecessary for the Assembly to neglect its business to witness the ceremonies of the day, proper as they were in themselves.

Mr. McHenry thought the Assembly might save time by adjourning. If the members would shorten their speeches, more time would be gained than would compensate for the loss of half a day.

Rev. Brownlee stated that the object was to ascertain whether the committee would have to prepare dinner or not. In order to relieve the committee, he moved an amendment to the motion that the assembly answer by saying that no dinner would be expected on that day.

Mr. Wallace, clerk, stated that the adjournment during Monday forenoon would not seriously interfere with business. The committee would have a favorable opportunity for getting their work in shape, and little, if any, time would be lost. The people of this community were very much interested in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, and some consideration was due to them.

A motion was was made to lay the whole question on the table. Lost.

The question on the amendment—not to have dinner on Monday—was then taken and lost, the original motion, not to have any meeting on Monday forenoon, was then put and carried.

THE NEW RULES OF ORDER.

The Assembly then proceeded to the consideration of the new rules of order for the government of their deliberations. The rules, seventy-four in all, were considered seriatim, amended and adopted up till rule seventy. At this time the hour of adjournment arrived.

PULPIT APPOINTMENTS FOR TO-MORROW.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises, through Rev. J. D. Turner, reported the pulpit appointments for to-morrow (Sabbath) as follows:

First U. P. Church, Pittsburgh—10½ A. M. Rev. J. B. Dales, D.D., Philadelphia; 3 P. M., Rev. Thomas McPherson, Delegate from Canada Presbyterian Church; 7½ P. M., Rev. Jas. Robinson, Delegate from United Presbyterian Church, Scotland.

Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh—10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. Baikie, Delegate from Free Church of Scotland; 3 P. M., Rev. Wm. Bruce, of Baltimore.

Third U. P. Church—10½ A. M., Rev. William Arnot, delegate from Free Church of Scotland; 3 P. M., Rev. G. D. Mathews, New York city.

Fourth U. P. Church—Prof. Menard, 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M., Rev. M. K. Ormond; 7 P.M., Rev. S. J. Reeds.

Fifth U. P. Church—10½ A. M., Rev. Thomas McPherson, delegate from Presbyterian Church of Canada; 3 P. M., Rev. H. H. Blair, of New York city.

Lawrenceville U. P. Church—10½ A. M., Rev. T. Kendal, of Oregon; 7½ P. M., Rev. William Bruce, of Baltimore.

East Liberty U. P. Church—E. M. Stevenson.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church—Rev. John McMasters, D. D., 10½ A. M.; A. B. Coleman, 7½ P. M.

East Liberty M. E. Church—10½ A. M., Rev. J. H. Brown.

East Liberty Presbyterian Church—10½ A. M., Rev. Robert McWatty; 7½ P. M., Rev. A. W. Clokey.

Eighth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh—10½ A. M., Rev. J. Anderson, Michigan.

First Cumberland Church—10½ A. M., Rev. J. McHatton, Ohio; 7½ P. M., Rev. T. S. Bracken, Michigan.

ALLEGHENY.

First U. P. Church—7½ P. M., Rev. Dr. A. McLeod, delegate of U. P. Church, Scotland.

Second U. P. Church—10½ A. M., Rev. Prof. Watt, delegate Irish Presbyterian Church.

Fourth U. P. Church—10½ A. M., Rev. H. H. Blair; 3 P. M., Mr. McAdam.

First Presbyterian Church—10½ A. M., Rev. W. A. Campbell; 7½ P. M., Rev. Wm. Grimes.

Central Presbyterian Church—10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. McLeod, delegate of U. P. Church, Scotland.

First R. P. Church—10.30 A. M., Rev. G. K. Ormond; 2:30 P. M., Rev. R. H. Pollock.

Birmingham U. P. Church—10:30 A. M., Dr. James Brown, Keokuk; 7:30 P. M., Rev. John Harper.

Temperley U. P. Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. J. C. Truesdale; 7:30 P. M., Rev. W. S. Owens.

St. Clair U. P. Church—Rev. A. W. Clokey.

Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny—Dr. Scott, 10½ A. M.; R. H. Pollock, 7½ P. M.

First Freeport—N. K. Crowe, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Second Freeport—D. Thorne, afternoon.

The report was received, and the Assembly then adjourned with prayer.

Evening Session.

The Assembly convened at eight o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Marcus Ormond. The object of the meeting was to consider the subject of the Board of Church Extension, and how its interests may be promoted.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and there being no objections, they stood approved.

On motion the Assembly went into extra judicial session for the consideration of the subject last under discussion.

A member moved that all the ministers and elders of the church who are present, but not members of the General Assembly, be invited to sit as members and to participate in the exercises. Carried.

On motion Rev. Mr. Trumbull was called to the chair.

Rev. Mr. Bonner, Chairman of the Board of Church Extension, then presented the three following points for consideration. First, the relative importance of the two objects named in the Board of Church Extension; second, the consolidation of the two Boards—the Board of Church Extension and the Board of Home Missions; third, the appointment of a Secretary for the Board of Church Extension. These, he said were important points, and demanded the serious consideration of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Clark said that the object of this Convention was very important. He said that there were congregations organized in the country and which had met with considerable success until a completion of another denomination had erected a church edifice, when they gradually lost ground and were finally broken up for want of a suitable place of worship.

Rev. Mr. Ormand said that what his brother, who preceded him said in regard to a city congregation, would also apply to congregations all over the country, more especially in the west. He said that frequently many organizations have died for want of a Church ed fice. The speaker could point to many places where large congregations had been gathered, and quite a membership obtained, which became a stifling for want of a church. He said a building should be erected wherever an organization was effected. The Catholics would first build a church and then get a congregation. Churches have been built out west where there were only a few families, and when asked the reason, they replied that a congregation could the more easily be secured, and a membership obtained. The Presbyterian Church, the speaker said, would act on this principle of the Catholics, they would have met with greater prosperity.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong was the next speaker. He said that the Board of Church Extension provided a place of worship before they attempted to establish a church. The Board of Church Extension should adopt the same principle at home. The Church has lost many congregations for want of a building. Many congregations have erected buildings near our membership, and thus have taken away from us.

Rev. Mr. Jamison said he concurred with the previous remarks that had been made. The importance of erecting churches wherever it was proposed to establish a congregation.

Rev. Mr. McClelland thought it would be best to unite the two Boards. More money would be raised, and greater good accomplished. Rev. Wallace then said that the question now under consideration was whether the present plan was the best one or not. If not, what is the best plan to adopt? Without houses we cannot succeed. With houses we can. He said that the past experience of the church has proven that the Boards work better separately, and we cannot well afford to be making experiments at the present time. More money can be raised with two boards than with one. The reason the church is opposed to the consolidation of the boards is because she is against employing services as such to employ all their time in raising money.

After a number of other ministers had made addresses the Rev. Mr. Arman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Conference propose to the Committee on Board of Church Extensions, the propriety of bringing before the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, the matter of the consolidation of the two Boards, the Board of Church Extension and the Board of Home Missions.

A member moved to amend "that we recommend the Board of Church Extension form a distinct Board of the Church."

Rev. Mr. Garrison moved to amend the amendment as follows: That the Conference now rise and report to the Assembly, that we favor the continuation of the Board of Church Extension as a separate organization. Carried.

The Conference then rose, and the Chairman stated to the Moderator of the Assembly that progress had been made, and they ask leave to sit again. Rev. Mr. Wallace then moved that their report be adopted, and that they be granted the privilege to sit again. Carried.

The Assembly then adjourned with prayer.

DECORATE your buildings, Flags at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Sermons by Distinguished Ministers.

The following distinguished ministers from abroad, delegates to the United Presbyterian General Assembly, will preach in our city tomorrow, as follows:

Rev. Dr. Edmund, from the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, at 7½ P. M. in the First United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; and Rev. Dr. McLeod, from the same church, in the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Wm. Arnot, from the Free Church of Scotland, in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, at 10½ A. M. Rev. D. Blaikie, from the same church, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, at 10½ A. M.

Rev. Thomas McPherson, from the Canada Presbyterian Church, in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, at 10½ A. M., and in the First United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, at 3 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Watt, from the Irish Presbyterian Church, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, at 10½ A. M.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports thirty-seven deaths in the city for the week ending May 22, of which ten were adults, and twenty-seven children. The diseases are stated as follows: Pneumonia, 8; accidental drowning, 1; measles, 1; eclampsia, 3; marasmus, 3; cholera infantum, 1; old age and general debility, 1; scarlatina, 3; bronchitis, 2; cerebral meningitis, 2; peritonitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; apoplexy, 1; still born, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; chronic catarrh of lungs, 1; disease of the brain, 1; hooping cough, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; pseudo membranous croup, 1; fatty degeneration of mother, 1; erysipelas, 1; ascites, 1; acute hydrocephalus, 1. Of the above there were under one year, 13; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5 years, 6; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 10 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 2; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 1; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 1. Males, 22; females, 15. White, 37.

PERSONAL.—In passing along Liberty street yesterday we observed that Dilworth, Harper & Co.'s shipping clerk, with his large force of assistants, was busily engaged in receiving the heavy stock of sugars, teas and coffees purchased in New York and Baltimore within the last ten days. It seems superfluous to say anything to the readers of the COMMERCIAL of the enterprise of this young and vigorous firm, as they are already known as one of the most active of the foremost houses of our city; but a glance at the immense stock which they carry, and an intimate knowledge of the active and spirited character of the men composing the firm, makes us feel like saying that they have deserved the success which has attended their efforts. We, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to their card, which appears in this day's paper.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.—The Fire Commission held a meeting on Thursday evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to negotiate or make arrangements for the transfer of the Union engines, held by private individuals, to the city. A report was made, we believe, but we have been unable to learn what, if any, action was taken.

FISH.—Mr. James Conner, the wholesale grocer at No. 85 Liberty street, keeps constantly on hand at this season an abundant supply of lake herring and White fish, which he is prepared to deliver by the car or dray load. He has also a large stock of brooms.

SUMMER OPENING.—J. H. Warner, 55 Fourth avenue, corner MARket street, will open an assortment of hats and bonnets in his retail department Saturday, May 28th.

OMISSION.—Mr. James M. Cooper was elected one of the directors of the Diamond Savings Bank on Thursday. Through inadvertance his name was omitted in the published report.

FOR DECORATION DAY.—Boquets, flowers and wreaths at Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. Under cover.

FLAGS all sizes, of bunting, silk and muslin, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Important to Capitalists.

MESSRS. Thomas & Sons will sell at auction, to-day at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, June 14th, at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, one of the most valuable tracts of coal and timber property ever offered at public auction, located at Emporium, the county seat of Cameron county, Pa., comprising about four thousand two hundred acres, underlaid by five workable seams of superior bituminous coal, ranging in aggregate of eighteen feet in depth, and an available mass of upward of forty millions of tons; also, available beds of iron ore, yielding sixty-five per cent. of iron ore, with sufficient limestone for manufacturing iron. The surface is covered with Hemlock and other timber of superior quality. A large Saw and Shingle mill has just been erected, at a cost of $30,000, capable of cutting 2,000 feet of timber and 50,000 shingles per day; it is estimated that with proper management the mill will yield a handsome profit on the investment, without reference to the coal and iron products.

The property lies on both sides of the valley of the Driftwood branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek, up which passes the Frank Railroad from Philadelphia to Erie, traversing the estate, and connecting it with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and the road now in process of construction will soon place it in direct railway communication with the western cities.

"The Ball in the China Shop."

If the male of any large quadruped should find his way into the extensive warehouse of Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., No. 363 Liberty street, he would find plenty of material upon which to exercise his talents. The large assortment of wares at this establishment embraces everything in the way of table wares, china tea sets and crockery wares for every day service. These wares are all manufactured at the Keystone Pottery Works, and are warranted to satisfy all who purchase.

Who Sent the First Piano to Japan?

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the English and American press to the effect that a London firm had recently introduced a piano forte into Japan, at the same time asserting that it was the first instrument of the kind that had been sent to that country. This is altogether a mistake, for if there is any information to be obtained in relation to this matter, the honor belongs to New York generally, and to the celebrated piano forte manufactures Dunham & Sons, (then John B. Dunham) especially.

The reputation of the Dunham piano extends over nearly half a century, and its record commands to this day without a blemish.

The manufactures of this firm will be found in every quarter of the globe, for their faculty of endurance in every climate, without detriment to tone, mechanism or standing in tune, has been always recognized. This house shipped a piano to Yokohama, Japan, for Rev. S. R. Brown, as early as the year February 21st, 1849. It was specially selected for that climate; reached its destination safely, and was heard from several years after as having been in constant use, and still in good order, notwithstanding that it enjoyed only amateur tuning. This house also sent the first piano to Salt Lake City, by a Mr. Welding, in 1852. It had to be carried by an ox team many hundreds of miles, and as it had to be taken across a hundred streams, it was sealed up in a tin case inside the usual wooden case, in order to protect it from the water. It had a most eventful journey, an account of which was published in the New York papers of that day, but the instrument, undisturbed, and when heard from but a few months ago was in as good order as ever. The Dunham piano, therefore, was the first to open a harmonious way to the hearts of the long-distant and reserved Japanese people.

The Dunham pianos are so well known in the Pittsburgh market that we think it unnecessary to speak of their great merits as a first class instrument. Suffice it to say that Dunham pianos are made of the best quality of heavy paper, are water proof, and will bear a heavy pressure. They are printed to order. The firm also keeps on hand a superior article of twine.

Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars.

Tobacco and cigar dealers are advised to pay a visit to the large wholesale establishment of Messrs. Kirk, Myers, No. 434 Wood street, and 66 First avenue. Their stock is immense, and of the finest brands.

"Delicious."

"Delicious" is the universal exclamation of the guests who throng the saloon of Mr. Joseph Youngson and partake of the ice creams and delicious refreshments which are served at all times served up in superb style. Youngson, it is currently reported, dishes up the best ice cream in the city. The fact affords us pleasure to add to the extensive patronage which Youngson is receiving.

Silk Hats Altered

To the latest styles, at 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. sw

Tanning the Scalp.

All the hair dyes and their congeners, the "colorers," "restorers," &c., discolor the scalp. Finch's "Vitalia, or Salvation in a Flash," is the only article for restoring gray hair, which does not stain the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 7ths

The March of the Fenians

In the direction of British prisons, is not interfered with in any great extents with the great rush of visitors to the famed hat establishment of P. C. Devlin & Co., No. 62 Fifth avenue. It should be known that Ramsley stands ready to furnish all varieties, from his latest spring styles, tasty and elegant, to the latest of broadbrims. The great hat merchant's present commodious store is the most beautiful and desirable ever seen at his large and elegant store. For the benefit of strangers we may again state that Devlin's establishment is at 62 Fifth avenue.

A Baltimore (Dry Goods) Merchant,

William Tallant, Esq., writes: "My wife has tried all kinds of Baking Powder, and says none equal to yours." (Logan, List & Co.'s Excelsior, Wheeling, W. Va.)

A Seasonable Suggestion.

It is a good time for those who contemplate a participation in the ceremonies on Decoration Day to visit the cheap hat store of Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street. This firm always keep up an extensive supply of hats for all the classes of our citizens. Men and boys of all complexions will find hats to please them at 117 Wood street.

The Best.

Use Lawrence's compound extract of rosadalis for the cure of scrofula in all its various forms. For sale by Joseph Fleming, 81 Market street.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore

Gray hair to its original color and promote its growth.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the hair smooth and glossy,

And does not stain the skin.

It is recommended and used by the first medical authority.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1 00.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

7ths

Old Silk Hats Made New.

At Tronpe's, 55 Fifth avenue, second floor. sw

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, representing the latest and most beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION of the City of Pittsburgh, acting under and by virtue of an Act supplementary to an Act relating to the School Laws of the city of Pittsburgh.

That the Central Board of Education shall, within three months from the passage of this Act, annually elect by ballot, the largest dealers in municipal loans in Western Pennsylvania as depositaries of all school funds under the control of said Board, and said Board to give ten days notice by publication in two newspapers published in said city asking for sealed proposals from said banks or exchange brokers for the deposit or deposits of said school funds, and the selection shall be made upon the opening of said proposals of the bank or exchange firm or firms who shall give satisfactory security by at least four sureties by bond, to be approved by the said Board, and shall pay for the use of said fund the highest rate of interest on current balances, and pay all checks drawn for said funds of the proper school officers of said Board on demand."

In accordance with above Act and resolution, passed by the Board, Sealed Proposals will be received and opened at the regular meeting of the Board, on Monday, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, June 14th prox.

Bidders are to state on what terms they will loan the Board such moneys as may be necessary for school and school building purposes.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
PRESIDENT P. T.

FOR SALE.

H. S. OVERHOLT offers for sale a Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres, situated in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., about six miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on which are erected a large Country Framing Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, large Horse Stable, and also a small Tenant House. About sixty (60) Acres of said land is underlaid with Coal. This Property has formerly been known as Carpenter's Old Tavern Stand. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of JOHN MELLON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, or of

H. S. OVERHOLT,
West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, May 28, 1870:

LADIES' LIST.

A
Agnes Miss
Alley Mary F
Allen Mrs Jno
Anderson Clara
Anderson Miss E
Atkinson Miss S
Attucks Miss
Milton

B
Baker Mrs H
Barnhart Jo
Mrs Barbara
Bates Mrs M
Beamer Mrs Mc
Beck Miss N
Black Fannie
Black Lucinda
Bloomfield Miss
Mary
Boyd Miss nadie
Briggs Mrs A
Brady's Mrs C H
Brown Mrs Mary
Brown Mrs Jno
Buston Miss S
Calender Miss
Carnes Mrs
Chalders Mrs J
Chester Miss Zoe
Clark Miss S
Clemmer Miss
Mary
Conly Mrs Pat
Cooper Mrs N
Cougher Miss N
Cowden Miss
Cummings Mrs H

Cowen Mrs E M
Creighton Mrs
Cunningham
Cunningham
Curtis Miss L
Curtis Mrs J

D
Davis Miss Kate
Dennison Miss M
Donoghue Miss
Mary
Dully Miss Ellen
Dunlap Miss Ida

E
Edwards Mrs C
Elliott Mrs Mary
Elmore Miss
Emerson James
Ewing Miss
Ewvall Alex
Eagle Jo
Dehn S
Eaton Mrs Cornell

F
Fagan Jno C
Fagan Miss
Fairbanks Miss
Fairman Miss
Fairman Mrs
Fickerson Louis
Finley Miss A
Seiler Mrs L

Foster Mrs
Foster Jno
Foster Miss Ann
Foster Miss
Freaman Mrs M
Fulton Miss E
Gandiner Miss
Mary
Gibson Miss Sa
A
Glosser Miss A
Grandy Miss A
Grant Mrs R
Gray Elizabeth
Hammond Mrs
Jonhatta
Hamilton Miss S
Harrington Miss
Hart Mary Jane
Hays Mrs Juliet
A
Hazell Mrs M
Henderson Mrs
Sadie
Hickie Mrs M L
Horty Miss B
Hottonway Mrs
Mary Ann
Hunker
Hunt Mrs A
Irwin Mrs E K

John Mrs M E

K
King Mrs B
Kerr Mrs H
Kennedy Mrs
Hannah
Lanles Mrs Lizzie

Laughlin Mrs
Laughferty Miss
Mary
Louis Miss Laura
Leech Mrs
Loyd Mrs W S
Lowry Mrs M A
Martin Miss L
Mackenzie
Miss Emma
Moore Miss J H
Moore Miss D
MacBurney Mrs
Mary Ann
McCann Mrs Ann
McCann Mrs Ann
Mcnann Mrs C
McCandless Mrs
Mcnaughton Mrs
Mary
McCullough Miss
Mackey Nov H
Magorian H
Magorian Hi
Mann W F
Malone E
Manchester Jacob
Montgomery D
Miller Miss Jane
Miller Spencer
Miller Jo A S
Miller Mrs Jno
Miller Henry
Miller Jo
Miller Geo
Miller Jo F
Miller J
Mitchell R
Morton Miss
Murray & Co J H
Morgan Mrs Jno
Morgan Jno
Moore Jno
Moore Mrs
Morris P D 2